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Vulcan Advocate

VOL. II NO 25 VULCAN, ALBERTA JANUARY 27 1915 PRICE $1.50 PER YEAR

Wampoles Tasteless Preparation of Cod Liver Oil

Great re-constructive tonic, and unequalled for prevention and cure of coughs, colds and other winter ailments.

$1.00 LARGE BOTTLE $1.00

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DRUG STORE, VULCAN, ALTA

THE VULCAN LIVERY

AUTO and BUGGY

Feed and Sale Stable

Garage

Sole Agent in the District for the Celebrated 'Presto' Light Tanks

R. E. DODDS, Proprietor.

R.N.A. DANCE

On FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, a dance will be given in The Shimp Hall, by the members of the R.N.A. Lodge, the proceeds to be divided between the Belgian Relief and the Patriotic Funds.

Supper will be served. Good music. Tickets $1.00

Spectators 25c. each. To commence at 8 o'clock sharp

EVERYBODY WELCOME

To Get Recruits

Within the next or three weeks Ottawa is to have a large mass meeting, the object of it being to obtain recruits. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. Robert Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Arthur Meighen.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Gillespie arrived in town on Saturday and intend to make Vulcan their home. Mr. Gillespie, who is a tailor, has been in business for himself for some time in Calgary, but things are not what they used to be, and Mr. Gillespie is going to see what Vulcan can do for him. We trust tnat he will have success among us.

LISTINGS

We are renewing our listings for 1915, and if you have desirable property for sale, we solicit your business.

FLOOD & WHICHER

VULCAN ALBERTA

Feed Corn

We are expecting a large shipment of feed corn in the course of the next few days, and would have you place your orders now. Just the thing for your stock.

FANNING MILLS ALSO ON HAND

Vulcan Co-operative

COMPANY, LIMITED

Pictures and Photos of Vulcan

Carnival
Hockey Team
Curling Match
and Vulcan Views
We have a fine assortment.

VULCAN STUDIO

Photographs all the way from $4.50 to $8.00 per doz.

W. J. MORTON

Kodak Finishing, Developing and Finishing

THE VULCAN BAKERY

BEST BREAD DAILY
CATERING

F. SMART - - VULCAN

I.O.O.F. Notice

Fraternal visit to No. 1 Lodge, Calgary, on Friday January 29th 1915.

Any brethren who are desirous of joining the visit will kindly notify the secretary, H. Mold, as soon as possible, in order that definite transit arrangements may be made.

WHEN YOU WANT

COAL

GET IT AT THE

NATIONAL ELEVATOR

LETHBRIDGE IMPERIAL LUMP COAL

BEST IN THE WEST

$5.30 PER TON

The Thermometer

The themometer readings for the past week are as follows:

January	19,	26	above zero.
"	20,	22	"
"	21,	5	above zero
"	22,	22	below zero
"	23,	7	above zero
"	24,	10	below zero
"	25,	12	"

Curling Cup Arrives

The cup for competition on the curling rink arrived on Saturday morning last. It is a silver cup, on an ebony base, the latter having two brooms in silver. The cup has been presented for annual competition by Mr. James McNaughton, M.L.A., for this constituency. It is on view in the window of Messrs. H. W. Reeves store.

Vulcan Meet Okotoks

On Wednesday evening last a hockey team and two curling rinks left Vulcan and journeved to Okotoks to try their skill against the enthusiats of that town.

The hockey match was a splendid, clean game, and it is unfortunate that the Vulcan team did not show the quality of their playing in the scoring, for they certainly worked hard and put up just as good a game as their opponents. Right from the very start the game went fast and strong. It was in three periods. In the first period Okotoks registered one goal, and in the second they raised their score to three before Vulcan scored their first and their only goal. Okotoks replied by adding another goal to their score and at the end of the second period the score was 5 to 1 in favour of Okotoks. In the final period Okotoks added another two goals. They got the puck into the net four times but two of them were off-side, and the game closed with the score at 7 to 1 in favour of Okotoks. Mr. Allan, of Okotoks, referred. The teams were:

J. St. Luke	g.	Merrick
W. Conlin	p.	Walker
Smith	c.p.	
R. Saunders	r.	Frame
Cummings	c.	McLeod
G. Saunders	r.w.	Shields
Shields	l.w.	McKellar

The curling resulted in one each of the Vulcan and Okotoks rinks winning. The winning rink for Vulcan, Messrs. Wolfe, Lebow, Pentland and Reeves, skip, won their game by a score of 19 to 5, while the other rink, Messrs. Mitchell, Charters, Spooner and Nelson lost by a score of 13 to 7. The latter rink had hard luck, their opponents scoring five in the last end.

The visit was well enjoyed by all who took part in it, and the Okotoks friends were glad to meet them. It is anticipated that Okotoks will be in Vulcan early this week to play return games on the Vulcan rinks.

M.I.S. Social

The social evening of the Improvement Society last Thursday evening was not so well attended as have been the previous meetings, but there was a sufficiently interested gathering, and they thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

The evening's entertainment consisted of musical numbers and competitions. The program consisted of a pianoforte solo by Mr. Glover, two songs by Mr. Jones, a reading by Miss Douglass, two songs by Mr. Howes and a recitation by Mrs. D. K. Allan.

Following this supper was served. Instead of the boxes being offered for sale they were opened, and supper served in the usual manner.

The rest of the program consisted of impromptu verse making, and guessing competition. Prizes were offered for contestants in each competition.

The meeting was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem. The next meeting of the society on Thursday, January 28th, will be a Burns evening. A paper will be given and it is hoped that Scotch songs will also be contributed.

Give $50 to Red X

The members of the Women's Institute, as a result of their efforts at serving lunch at the carnival, are in a position to forward the handsome sum of $50 to the headquarters of the Red Cross Fund.

At first it was thought that the Institute would send half of their takings but later decisions were to send the whole amount. Something like $40 was taken in on the night of the carnival, and then on the night following the remainder of the eatables on hand were sold to the skaters when the balance between the previous amount and $50 was taken.

The ladies are to be congratulated on this very worthy endeavor. It is a test of one's profession to stand in a tent when the themometer is out of sympathy with one's feelings and sell supper.

By-Laws Read

The council called a special meeting to consider the by-law question on Tuesday evening last. Messrs. Doods and Irving were present.

The following by-laws were read for the first and second time:

The Penalty by-law, introduced by Irving. This by-law provides for penalties in cases of non observance of village by-laws, when the penalty is not stated in the particular by-law which is disregarded.

Hawkers and pedlars licence This by-law, introduced by Dodds, provides for a licence of $25. Irving introduced the Transient Traders by-law, providing for a charge on transient traders of $15 per day

The dray licence, Irving provides for a licence of $25 on the first dray and $15 for any others. the pool room by-law fixes the tax on the first table at $25 and the remaining tables at $15. The dog by-law taxes dogs to the extent of $2 and $1.

The meeting should have had the reports of two committees, one on the lighting of the streets, and the other on the fire protection question.

The first committee were unable to give a report as they had been unable to see Mr. Nutz, who had been out of town, and the committee on the fire question have yet to make a trip to Champion to inspect the apparatus there. Some of the council thought that the Champion apparatus was better than ours and they are going to see it before taking any action. The reports will most likely be made at the next meeting of the council which will meet on Monday, February 8th, the regular meeting night.

R.N.A. Dance

The members of the R.N.A. Lodge are holding a dance in the Shimp Hall on Friday evening, February 5th, and they are making efforts to have the affair the most successful yet. Good music will be supplied, and supper will be served.

The proceeds from the dance will be equally divided between the Belgian Relief and the Patriotic Funds, and this worthy object ought, of itself, to ensure a good attendance. The tickets are priced at $1, spectators 25c, and dancing will commence at eight o'clock.

Women's Institute

The next meeting of the Women's Institute will be held on Thursday, February 4th, in the Masonic Hall. The program for the afternoon is as follows: Roll call. Household hints. Subject, Influence of Women for Peace, by Mrs. Jas. Allen. Discussion. Demonstration, soups, by Mrs. D. K. Allan.

The subject is of particular interest at this time when the world is witnessing the greatest war of all time, and it is hoped that there will be a splendid turn out of members and intending members.

Rinks Changed

After two schedules of the rinks as originally drawn up, a reshuffling has taken place, and they are now as follows:

T. Lebow, M. H. Kahler, R. E. Dodds, M. Lebow, skip. A. J. Flood, E. A. Elves, P. W. L. Clark, C. Hall, skip. C. J. Charters, A. M. Trail, W. A. Howes, H. W. Reeves, skip. A. Mitchell, G. M. Carson, D. C. Jones, A. G. Spooner, skip. C. H. Nelson, A. Mutz, R. W. Glover, A. W. Pentland, skip. A. Lee, W. O. Torgeson, W. F. Jennejohn, J. Wolfe, skip.

Burns Night

January 28th is to be a Burns night with the members of the Mutual Improvement Society. A paper dealing with the poet and his works will be given, and it is hoped to have vocal contributions.

Hockey Match

On Saturday last the hockey team from the Reid Hill, Lake McGregor district, paid Vulcan another visit and gave the local team a game.

While the visitors played the same team as on their previous visit the home seven had undergone alterations.

The play though the game was hardly to be called fast, and the final score of 4 to 1 in favor of Vulcan hardly does credit to the game of the visitors. Throughout they made some splendid efforts to score, and came very near it on more than one occasion. The first half of the game saw only one goal for either side scored, Wolfe putting it into the net for Vulcan, while Ross Walker, who played one of the best games, did a like service for the visitors. The second half play was pretty even, the puck finding one end of the rink as easily as the other. The second goal to be scored was put in by Shields, and shortly afterwards McKeller scored two more in rapid succession, the first from a splendid pass from Haight. No other score was registered for either side, and the game finished with a score of 4 to 1 in favor of the home team. Shields had to be sent to the fence. The line up was as follows:

J. Dann	g.	Black
G. Armstrong	p.	Roy Walker
J. Armstrong	c.p.	W. Torgeson
A Armstrong	r.w.	J. Wolfe
B. Dann	c.	Shields
A. Fearnley	l.w.	McKellar
Ross Walker	r.	Haight

Liberal Meeting

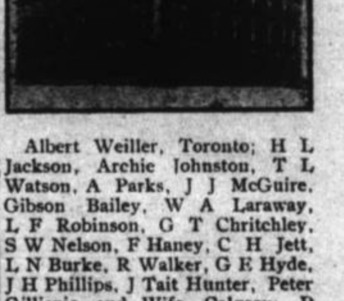
A meeting of the Liberals of districts covering townships 23 and 24 in range 17 west of the 4th, was held in the Shimp hall, Vulcan, on Friday last, to appoint a delegate to attend the Federal Convention to be held at Calgary on the 28th of this month to select a candidate to represent the Liberal party in the House of Commons.

The meeting was well attended, a large number coming from all parts. Mr. O. L. McPherson was selected to act as delegate to attend the convention.

The meeting was in favor of the delegate supporting the candidacy of Mr. George Lane.

At The Hotel

The following visitors were registered at the Imperial hotel during the past week:



Albert Weiller, Toronto; H L Jackson, Archie Johnston, T L Watson, A Parks, J J McGuire, Gibson Bailey, W A Laraway, L F Robinson, G T Chritchley, S W Nelson, F Haney, C H Jett, L N Burke, R Walker, G E Hyde, J H Phillips, J Tait Hunter, Peter Gillispie and Wife, Calgary; D MacMillen, A A Ballachey, Jack Thompson, F Mckeague, High River; R Hincks, H H Reed, Lethbridge; A E Reesor, Medicine Hat; E S Pilling, Cardston; W Rounds, Nanton; R R Saunders, Okotoks; C N Mitten, Brant; A G Dickenson, Blackie; A Wilson, Brant; D R O'Neil, Medicine Hat; C J Ingran, Lethbridge; E Caldwell, Kinnondale; A M Armstrong, Kirkcaley; Arthur R Bond, Eastway; R L Tucker, Claresholm; Gus Gusseck, Frank Johnson, Frank Baker, O Erickson, Champion: Miss Ferguson, A Parker, Drnest Dawson, Waltea James, Mr and Mrs T L Larson, Lomond; W H Synge, R M Synge, Geo Armstrong, Jas Armstaong, A Armstrong, T A Bryant, A Fernley, J Dann, B Dann, Ross Walker, Lake McGregor.

The Talisman

By L. T. Meade

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"She had taken a fancy to some old ladies who lived on the drawing room floor, and used to read to one of them every day. When Mr. Sunningley found her and insisted upon her coming to his house, sir, he desired me to walk with her when she went abroad, as he was very nervous about her. He was that from the first. On our returning home, one day, I saw the woman standing by the railings of the house in Vauxhall Bridge Road; she stared, first at me, and then at Miss Barbara—I didn't like her appearance. She kept following us—dodging in and out of the crowd, all the way until we got nearly opposite to the Abbey. Then I felt I could stand it no longer, and I turned and faced her, putting Miss Barbara behind me. I said, 'If you don't go away at once, I will put you in charge of the police.' She turned as white as a sheet, and did not seem to like it a bit; but at last I forced her to go, and until she went I would not take Miss Barbara into Dean's Yard—I was afraid she would follow us."

"Yes, you behaved splendidly. Now, tell me, what was she like?"

"She was a tall, fair woman, who must have been handsome in her day. But her face was somewhat flushed, and I should imagine she drank more than was good for her. As to her appearance—it was, altogether, in my eyes, repulsive. Her hair was dyed; her cheeks were rouged and powdered—not very much so. She had a somewhat crooked mouth, but otherwise, her features were good. I recall them, sir, for I have spent the whole day thinking of her, and the horrible—horrible fate of by little lady being with her."

"Your description, Mrs. Gray, I assure you, is excellent. Well, now, tell me, how she was dressed."

"She wore, sir, a purple silk dress, which was a great deal too long, and which she allowed to drag on the muddy road—it made me sick to see it. Over that she had a long coat of musquash——"

"I don't quite know what that is," said Newte. "I know most things, but I don't know what that is."

"It is a very fashionable sort of fur, sir. On her head she had a toque, with a long ostrich feather, which fell over one ear. Altogether, she was a shabby, disreputable looking woman."

"Thank you, Mrs. Gray. You have given me just the information I want, and now I will act upon it as quickly as possible."

"What sir—what can you do?"

"I hope, eventually, to bring you back Miss Barbara Chance."

"Tonight, sir? Tonight!"

"Oh! it is a matter that will require great care, but I see a gleam of daylight."

Newte went back to the room where Sunningley and Osborne were waiting for him.

"I know the name under which this woman goes," he said. "She calls herself 'Florence Dunbar.' She is wanted by the police; she has been a shoplifter and a thief for years; but though there have been a great many warrants out against her, and several of the best of our police have tried to arrest her, they have never succeeded. Her cleverness is amazing—she seems to glide away just as you are going to lay your hands on her. But, anyhow, I shall go straight with this information to Scotland Yard—it will redouble their efforts to put Florence Dunbar in prison; and, now, I think you will not see me tonight, gentlemen, unless I have fresh news. Believe me, I shall work day and night in this business, and so will the Scotland Yard authorities, when they know what I have discovered."

"Excuse me," said Sunningley. "Her name is not Florence Dunbar."

"It does not matter what she called herself in the past—she is Florence Dunbar at present, without a doubt. I nearly caught her one day, but she slipped from me and disappeared—she is never two nights in the same place—that's what makes it so difficult to get her. However, you will hear from me early in the morning, and if there is any fresh news, I can ring you up at any moment."

But, although Sunningley could not sleep, and although Osborne paced the floor of his room backwards and forwards during the whole of that terrible, weary night, neither was rung up by any of the detectives. The fact is, they were all working as hard as they could, but they knew they were working to try and catch one of the cleverest thieves in London. For Florence Dunbar as she now called herself—although she had at least twenty aliases—had sunk from bad to worse since that fatal day when she got her husband to announce that she was dead, and when she herself, was confined in an Italian prison. The hardening of her heart and the developing of her intellectual faculties was something enormous. She had joined long ere this, a gang of the cleverest burglars in London, who, respecting her powers, put her to do the most delicate and difficult jobs. As to the police—she simply smiled at them. It is true, after she had left Italy and come to London, she was for five years undergoing penal servitude, but, since then, she had been free, receiving her money regularly, and living with every possible comfort—and yet, always and ever in the slums—in those slums which the police did not dare to venture into. Now she had, as she expressed it, "the biggest job of her life" before her. If there was one soft spot in her heart, it was for the little baby girl who she had seen just before her husband took her to Naples. The tiny face, the rosebud mouth, the bright eyes, the feel of the little arms around her neck, had brought out a passion of feeling and desire and longing in the woman. These good things had, alas, died out on account of the badness of her own life, but, nevertheless, her feeling for Barbara had never quite ceased to exist. She wanted to got the girl, first for herself, and secondly because she knew that her guardians would offer a most considerable reward for her. But there were several difficulties in the way She must not, in her own person, attempt to restore Barbara to Barbara's friends; for, if she did so, her own lot would be prison and another term of penal servitude She didn't want that—she liked the excitement of her life—she liked to go about in omnibuses and, unperceived, unnoticed, secure, if not money, yet some articles of value from almost every person she sat next to—she loved to go into the churches and take money and jewels from the ladies who were worshipping there! Her cleverness was beyond bounds; not a day passed that she tid not secure large sums of money. She had her regular "receiver," as such dreadful women are called, in the East End of London, who paid her so much for her goods in solid cash; she always, therefore, had abundance of money to live upon. Now that she had secured Barbara, she was, however, a little puzzled

She determined, first of all, to change her name—Florence Dunbar must not have anything to do with the case. The police were looking for Florence Dunbar; but they knew nothing, they had never known anything against a respectable, quietly dressed middel aged widow woman of the name of Clara Johnson; therefore, for the time being, Florence Dunbar became Clara Johnson. She put away her finery, and wore a neat black coat and skirt, which fitted her splendid figure perfectly; instead of her showy hat, with its long plume of ostrich feathers, she wore a neat little bonnet, tied under her chin; she washed the rouge and powder from her face and the dye from her hair—which was still very thick and abundant—and allowed her grey locks to appear neatly folded on each side of her brow Altogether, she seemed a most respectable woman; and when Bob Flick met her in the course of that afternoon, he passed her by without in the least recognizing her. She said to herself:

"I know what he has been after. He is one of the traitors in the camp. I shall speak to"—and she murmured a name under her breath—it was a celebrated name in the world of thieves—"Yes, I'll do that," she muttered. "And now the next thing is to get some clothes for Barbara and take her out of England immediately."

To do this, however, she was obliged to call in some outside help; and after considering everything most carefully, she decided that the best person for her purpose was Kate Jessop. Kate had, in reality, put her on the track of Barbara; she owed a great deal, therefore, to Kate, and she was determined that Kate should help her in the present emergency. Ferris was also one of her chosen allies, but she didn't want him just now. oHwever, as she expressed it, "for the fun of the thing," she went into his restaurant and ordered a cup of tea; she sat at a small marble topped table, not far from the door; no one noticed her. She wore a plain gold ring on her wedding finger—no other jewels of any sort; she looked a most respectable, somewhat sad, ladylike woman. Ferris passed her two or three times, but did not recognize her in the least. Presently Kate herself came up and asked if she could do anything for her. Mrs. Dunbar who was now Mrs. Johnson, asked for a cup of tea and a slice of bread and butter. Kate went off and got what the woman asked for; when she brought it, Mrs. Dunbar made a certain sign with her left hand. Kate felt herself turning as white as death. Mrs. Dunbar said in low—very low tones:

"Meet me outside here, the moment you are free. When will that be?"

Kate mentioned the hour; she could not make out what the woman was after, and was very much alarmed. She had not heard at this time anything about the kidnapping of poor little Barbara. It so happened that this was Kate's early night for leaving the restaurant. The neatly dressed, respectable widow woman left the shop, walked a little way up Victoria street, and came back again. In a minute she was joined by Kate Jessop.

"Oh! Mrs. Dunbar! You did give me a turn. What are you up to now?"

"What am I up to? Now, let me talk to you; I want you to help me. First of all, I have got her."

"What, Miss Barbara! Heaven help us!"

"Yes. Aren't you glad? The dark-blue silk and the sovereign are yours, although you had nothing to do with the management of this little job. I saw you were not up to it, so I took the matter into my own hands. Now, listen, Kate, I want you to help me. I mean no harm by my own child. Do you think, for a moment, I would injure her? But I want your help. Will you give it to me?"

"If it has nothing to do with Miss Barbara," said Kate, with a choking sob in her voice.

"Of course, it has everything to do with Miss Barbara. See here"—the widow woman, as she appeared, took a little purse out of her pocket, from which she extracted three sovereigns. "Now, Kate," she said, "you are to go and buy a small trunk, suitable for a young lady's use, and you are to choose a neat coat and skirt and some shoes and stockings and some underclothing, such as Miss Barbara would wear, and you are to bring them to"—here she dropped her voice—"not later than seven o'clock tonight. Can you manage this?"

"May I see Miss Barbara when I bring them?"

"My girl, you shall not only see her, but in all probability I shall take you abroad with her. For I want my little girl—my own child—to be happy, and she loves you. I want to leave London tonight. We shall get out of London, whatever happens, this evening, and will be, by this time tomorrow, in Paris. Of course I shall pay all your expenses. Now, go away, and get what I require as quickly as possible."

"You astonish me, ma'am. And what am I to call you"

"My name at present is Clara Johnson—Mrs. Johnson—a widow lady whose husband died a year ago. That is all you are to know about me. Now go, and be quick!"

Kate went; her heart was beating and she trembled all over. What lay before her? What new scenes of life? No more of that dreadful restaurant; no more of Ferris's coarse attentions; no more of watching in vain for Barbara's sweet face; but to be always with Barbara; to go abroad with her to foreign lands; to live over again the rapturous life she had lived at the Rectory at Worthington-on-the-Hill. Oh, dear! Oh, dear! What wonderful luck was hers! Of course, she would do it! For Barbara must be happy with her own mother, and really the woman looked quite respectable and marvellously changed in her present dress. Why didn't she always dress like that? It was, too, too extraordinary. Kate went off on her errand. Little did she care for what she was giving up. Even the young man, with whom she walked out, was less than nothing to her at that moment, for Miss Barbara came first.

(To be Continued)

W. N. U. 1034

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER
NONE-SO-EASY

FARMER WHO PROSPERS

"More in the Man Than There is in Land," is a True Saying

It is no unusual thing to see farmers who live side by side, on farms of equal size and fertility, who are as far apart as the poles when a comparison is made of the result of their year's work.

One farmer will show a fine balance, the other will be farther in debt, and on the surface there seems to be no reason for the difference.

The saying "There's more in the man than there is in the land," is as true as gospel. One man thinks ahead and has everything in readiness for the putting in and gathering of crops; the other man spends half his time at the corner grocery telling the loafers how things ought to be done, and offering valuable suggestions as to how the government should be conducted.

The farmer who prospers is the one who spends his rainy days fixing up tools, reading farm papers and thinking out plans for future work.

There are no idle days on a farm that is run profitably.

A tool house or workshop is a splendid investment on any farm, and where no separate building can be devoted to this work, it is often possible to have a corner of the barn fitted up as a workshop, and no time is better spent than in fixing up machinery, sharpening tools and making such repairs as can easily be made at home with a little outlay of money for necessary equipment.

It is a problem whether it is worth while to buy second hand tools at sales. Sometimes the purse does not permit buying first class farm implements, and a man with mechanical skill can often get good use out of second hand machinery, but there is an inspiration about having new implements and an incentive to care for them that is utterly lacking where the farm is run on the second hand plan.

Glasgow's Narrow Escape

Was Struck at the Water Line by Five German Shells

The Times prints a letter from an officer aboard the Glasgow, giving a vivid narrative of the naval fight off the Chilean coast, in which the British ships Good Hope and Monmouth were sunk. Describing the search of the British squadron under Admiral Cradock up and down the coast for the enemy's warships, the writer says that although they could not locate them "we heard their secret and friendly wireless stations talking in code."

Coming to the battle itself, the writer says everybody was remarkably cool, as if at practice. "I cannot understand the miracle of our deliverance. None will ever. We were struck at the waterline by in all five shells out of about six hundred directed at us, but, strangely enough, not at vulnerable places, our coal saving us on three occasions, as we are not armored, and should not be in the battle line against an armored cruiser."

TREATY INOPERATIVE

New Fisheries' Regulations to be Framed By Conference

New regulations are to be drawn up by the fisheries conference at Ottawa, to govern fishing in the boundary waters of the Gulf of Georgia and the Fraser river, whence the salmon proceed to the spawning grounds. These regulations are necessary on account of the fact that the fisheries treaty between the United States and Canada has failed to become operative according to the Canadian view. The present conditions are not such as to tend toward the conservation of the valuable fisheries of the British Columbia coast.

Canadian fishermen are under more severe restrictions than Americans. The fact that the production of the British Columbia fisheries for the last fiscal year totalled in value $13,981,839, out of a total production for Canada of $33,207,348, emphasizes the importance of strict conservation.

Give and Take

James J. Hill, in a Y.M.C.A. address in St. Paul, said in praise of marriage.

I advise all my young men to marry early. Married people get on better than single ones. The married help one another by lending each other their qualities.

For example:

My wife, before I married her, a young man said at a club, went in for slit skirts and tango teas and cigarette smoking; but today she wears Quaker gray and flat heeled shoes, and her one interest in life is housekeeping.

Another man said in awed voice.

It requires a strong will, a mighty strong will, to change like that!

Well, I've got a strong will,' said the first man.—Washington Star.

Mr. Pester—If this ain't the most daring, outspoken play on the stage, I'd like to see the one that is!

Mrs. Pester—Doubtless you would. —Brooklyn Eagle.

A WORLD-WIDE CONTEST FORSEEN

Prohibition Issue is Raised by Military Measures Adopted by Four Nations

The political battles between the "drys" and the "wets," like the age long strife between the storks and the frogs, is never entirely settled. Sometimes the "drys," as the advocates of compulsory prohibition are called, win a partial victory over their sworn foes, the "wets," who are opposed to all sumptuary legislation. Again the pendulum swings the other way. Just now the "drys," encouraged by recent successes, are arranging to make prohibition the one great paramount and determining issue of the next presidential campaign says the New York Herald.

They are encouraged in this by important happenings abroad as well as at home. Abroad they point to the action of Russia, which, by ukase of the Tsar, has suppressed the use of vodka and other alcoholic drinks, with results said to be astounding. Not only has mobilization of the Russian soldiery been more complete than ever expected, but the economic conditions in Russia have improved immensely, it is said.

France has suppressed the absinthe traffic and is now determining whether it would not be a wise thing to do the same with other alcoholic drinks. Last spring the German Kaiser gave forth an expression of advice that the German people should give up the use of beer, and that he would head the movement by giving it up himself. England has been considering a proposal to abandon all alcoholic drinks except that of malt liquors, and the advice of Lord Kitchener to the English soldiers on their way to France to eschew hard liquors is recalled.

The action of these four great nations brought about by reason of war, may bring into politics a great world's movement to prohibit the manufacture, importation, sale and offering of alcoholic beverages among the people of all nations the "drys" aver.

So much for conditions abroad. At home the "drys" find them equally encouraging. Undoubtedly the extension of "votes for women" territory has added considerably to the number of recruits to the "dry" cause. Last month Colorado, the pioneer woman suffrage state, adopted by the majority of 11,572 a statewide prohibition amendment to its constitution. In Illinois, Oklahoma (which adopted prohibition in 1907), Kansas, South Dakota, Oregon and Montana prohibition and female suffrage together are a strong combination which the "wets" have to oppose. In Pennsylvania two of the three candiates for United States senator came out for prohibition this year, and the defeat of Governor Cox for re-election in Ohio is ascribed by many to the solid support of the "drys" who are numerous in Ohio, Sandusky and Hamilton, in favor of his successful republican opponent.

More important, perhaps, in a political way than all this is the strong prohibition sentiment of the South which has replaced New England as the "dry" territory. Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, North Carolina and West Virginia are now prohibition states. Kentucky, the home of the blue grass colonels and the "land of the Bourbon," has been slanting in the same direction, and in Texas, where whisky has always been a popular beverage, statewide prohibition fell short only 7,000 of being adopted in 1911, and Texas, is a state which casts 300,000 votes—mostly democratic.

Heretofore the battle of the "drys" has been a series of separate fights in individaul states against the "wets" who have been able to send forward heavy reinforcements at each point attacked. Henceworth the "drys" are to wage a notionwide battle, "win or lose," for an amedment to the federal constitution which, if adopted, will make the whole United States "dry." Their ambitious scheme is, mechanically at least, less impracticable and chimerical than might appear at first glance.

Irrigated Farms

Much Land is Being Taken up in the Irrigation Belt

One of the big features of Canadian Pacific work in the west is that in the case of the irrigation farms the company is now being repaid for its original outlay. In many other directions, great sums have been expended—sums which could not be tagged with the remark, "profits by and by." When a company builds a million dollar station the structure is necessary; but the money is, in a sense, lost, That is, you must have the station, and a palatial station, too; but there is no direct return from it. The reclaimed farm lands at once almost began to be profitable, when once they were settled by the sturdy farmers, of whom not a few have made considerable profits. The number is being constantly added to the year round, for the land department of the company takes no holiday. At least, not to the seeming, for every week the figures are issued and they show that business goes on all the time, as the western American farmers are always ready for a deal by which they stand to gain as the Canadian lands, while equally good as the American, are just about half price, so that the American farmer has his Canadian farm and a pretty goodish bit of money in his pocket at the same time.

Appropriate

A wealthy but miserly baronet was celebrated for having a magnificently decorated dining room, while his viands were very few. A celebrated wit was invited to dine on a certain occasion, and the host asked him if he didn't think the room elegant.

Yes, was the reply, but it is not quite to my taste.

And what change would you make? asked the host.

Well, answered the wit, if this were my house, you know, I would have, looking at the ceiling, less gilding and, here he glanced furitively at the table, more carving.—Tit-Bits.

Are you going to Glady's birthday party?

What birthday is she celebrating this time?

Her twenty-fifth.

Oh, I was there last year.

We unhesitatingly recommend Magic Baking Powder as being the best, purest and most healthful baking powder that it is possible to produce.
CONTAINS NO ALUM
All ingredients are plainly printed on the label.
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
E.W.GILLETT CO.LTD
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG-MONTREAL

THE KAISER AS A RELIGIOUS MAN

Perpetrating Crimes Against Humanity and Yet Professing Religion

Many people find it difficult to understand how the Kaiser can be in any sense a Christian and yet responsible for the vandalism of his armies, and the problem ies not an easy one. In his private life he is a sincere and devout parent, accustomed to read sermons, especially English sermons, aloud to his family. He has a special admiartion for Dr. Boyd Carpenter. He has been known to discuss theology with animation and interest in the post-prandial atmosphere which in England is usually sacred to politics. His criticism of a theologian of European reputation was given with great assurance. "Yes, a great man, but he is not sound on the person of our Lord."

To understand the anomalies of his present position we must put him in the setting of Prussian history. The house of Brandenburg owes a great deal to the Teutonic Knights, who, when the Crusades died down, undertook to Christianize the pagan tribes settled in what is now Eastern Prussia. Their organization was military and their methods were those of the Knights Templars. They offered to their adversaries the alternative of conversion or death. At the time of the Reformation the head of this religious military order was a member of the house of Brandenburg. He adopted Lutheranism and carried over the whole order with their possessions to the Electorate of Brandenburg. This was the origin of the conception of the "good old Prussian God." There was an element of religious feeling in the Electoral house, and an element of militarism in their religion which gave an exalted value to the function of discipline and consecrated war as a means to ideal ends.

It seems to us a very olng way from anything that we know as Christianity, and it is certainly not the Christianity of the New Testament. But it is a natural historic background for the extraordinary porten now presented to the world's gaze of a person perpetrating crimes against humanity and religion and yet professing the deepest religious motives. The rest is easy to understand. No human being can be constantly toadied to, and made into a little god, without coming to feel that this sort of adoration is his right. To grow exacting, inconsiderate, and tyrannical when thwarted is almost inevitable. The little god may presently become an inhuman monster. To say as much as this in Germany would entitle a writer to the horror of being imprisoned for life or shot. But Germans know that it is true, and perhaps they may not really resent its being published on the housetops.—Manchester Guardian.

Former Cartoonist as Troopshooter

From cartoonist to travelling salesman with an expert trapshooting attachment hasn't been such a difficult stride for E. F. Slear of Collingswood, N.J.

Less than two years ago, Mr. Slear was delighting thousands of readers of Sporting Life with his drawings of men and events in the sporting world. He was attending shoots now and then and occasionally taking his place on the firing line, but his scores were not exceptional—85 per cent. of broken targets was high in those days, try as he might.

When Mr. Slear took seriously to the sample case, his shooting received added attention. Laying aside the pen and the crayon temporarily, he started in with Dutch persistence to develop his trigger finger both to "pull" at the psychological moment and to pencil orders between shoots. That he has succeeded in both directions is proved by the fact that he shot his Remington through 1914 with an average of practically 94 per cent., and that he is about to enter upon his third selling year with the same concern for whose service he left his art.

Many who have followed Mr. Slear's career from the farm in the Keystone state, where, as he expresses it, he "grew up in a 'Pennsylvania Dutch' atmosphere"—an atmosphere that may have contributed many of his positive qualities—through his employment as a call boy for the Pennsylvania Railroad; his art studies, and his work on Sporting Life, will be interested in watching the complete transformation from artist to business man and trapshooter.

Roughing Cattle is Poor Policy

In wintering young cattle many farmers make a mistake by attempting to carry them through without any grain at all. This is termed roughing them through the winter, and is considered by some as an economical method of feeding, when the facts are they lose more in growth than all their extra feed would come to. Besides it generally requires about half of the summer—and the best half at that—to get these cattle back to the condition and weight they should have attained before going out on grass at all.

He's an unusual man.

In what way?

I asked him how the European war is coming out, and he said he hadn't the slightest idea.

Sure of Victory

Sir Louis Mallett, Former Ambassador, Tells of Turkey's Plans and Hopes

That Turkey will play to give Germany assistance throughout the whole course of the war and that assistance will be restricted to keeping a large force of British in Egypt and a big Russian army engaged on her northern frontier, is the opinion of Sir Louis Mallett, recently British Ambassador at Constaintinople, expressed in an interview.

"There can be no holy war, despite the efforts of Germany to embroil India, Egypt and other Islamic countries by spreading false reports that such a war is being declared," said Sir Louis, "because the Turkish Mohammedans would be obliged in such an event to fight their present allies, in common with the rest of Christendom.

"It is true that the great mass of Turks believe that the Kaiser is a Mohammedan. Also they believe that they will be able to seize Egypt, which, the Germans told them, is their Alsace-Lorraine, and a goodly slice of Russia. From what I heard on the subject in Constantinople, I do not believe the Germans readily share the Turkish delusion that they can invade Egypt, but they naturally foster plans for this invasion, in the hope of compelling the British to keep a large force in Egypt.

"The same is true of the attitude toward Russia. They are the most gullible people on earth, and the Turks are quite ready to believe that they can overrun Russia, and, of course, their efforts to do so mean that two or three Russian army corps must be subtracted from the troops fighting against the Germans in Austria.

"Although he has the army and navy behind him, Enver Bey is by no means as popular as he appears to be, and it would not surprise me to hear of his assassination at any time.

"Commerce and trade of all kinds are at an absolute standstill throughout the Sultan's dominions, and thinking Turks realize that even if they were victorious their country would be bankrupt for years to come."

There may be other corn cures, but Holloway's Corn Cure stands at the head of the list so far as results are concerned.

Publisher—How is the new reporter doing?

Managing Editor—I had to discharge him.

Publisher—What for?

Managing Editor—He was far too enterprising.

Publisher—What do you mean?

Managing Editor—He made a specialty of announcing surprise parties in advance.

Anxious Mother—But, John, dear, when do you find time to sleep?

John—Oh, I'm taking four lecture courses.

Kendall's Spavin Cure
The Old Reliable Horse Remedy
THOUSANDS of farmers and horsemen have saved money by using Kendall's Spavin Cure for Spavins, Curb, Ringbone. Splint, Bony Growths and Lameness from many other causes. It keeps horses working. A $1 bottle may save a horse for you. Get a bottle the next time you are in town. Sold by druggists everywhere, $1 a bottle, 6 for $5, also ask for a copy of our book "A Treatise on the Horse"—or write to
Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY
Enosburg Falls, Vermont 101

The Sweetest Story ever told is to tell the story of
E. D. SMITH'S
JAMS
Just fresh picked fruit and granulated sugar. Could anything be sweeter
Can be had from you Grocer

The Army of Constipation
Is Growing Smaller Every Day.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.
Genuine must bear Signature
Brent Good

The Right Way to Strike A Match
Once in a while we have complaints about our matches breaking in two. This is no fault of the match as EDDY'S MATCHES are made from specially selected straight grained wood only. For the benefit of those who are in ignorance as to the proper way to hold a match (and there are many) we give the following directions:
"The forefinger of the right hand should be placed over the tip of the match, and withdrawn quickly when the flame comes. This prevents any undue leverage on the match and instinct prevents one getting one's fingers burned."
THE E. B. EDDY COY., LIMITED, Hull, Canada.

CLARK'S
MINCE MEAT
Choicest fruits etc.,—perfectly balanced—ready to use. Saves endless labour.
One quality:—the best.
In glass or cans.

CHILDREN TEETHING
BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS
If you feel 'OUT of SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT the BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. N°1 N°2 N°3
THERAPION and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE No 'follow up' circulars. No obligations. DR. LECLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG
WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

PATENTS
Featherstonhaugh & Co., head office, King street east, Toronto, Canada.

Why Fish Are Brain Food

The two vacationers had fished an hour without a nibble to reward them for their patience.

At a time like this, said the first man, old Izaak Walton would have indulged in philosophy. Have you anything philosophical on your mind that you might work off just now to relieve the monotony?

Nothing but this, replied the other man. I suppose it is by refusing to bite and compelling fishermen to philosophize that fish get the reputation of being brain food.—Newark News.

You've read "The Heavenly Twins?" asked an Englishman of an Irishman.

Yes, I have.

And "The Sorrows of Satan?"

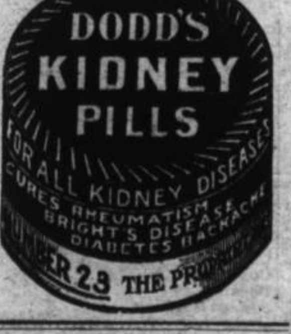
Yes.

And have you read "Looking Backwards?"

How the divil could I do that? said Pat.

I think two can live as cheaply as one, sir.

You can't edge into my family on that theory, young man. I'm willing to keep on supporting my daughter, but you'll have to pay board.



War in the Winter

Winter is the Chief Horror of the Protracted Struggle in Russia

The climate of Poland where the Russo-German campaign is raging, is about the same as the climate of New York and Chicago, and none of us would like to do a great deal of campaigning with the mercury hovering between the freezing and the zero marks. Memory of the horrible sufferings endured by Napoleon's men on their winter retreat from Moscow, when men huddled together in great heaps on barn floors to keep warm at nights, and woke up in the morning to find those in the outer layer dead from the cold, raises vivid imaginings of the horrors men might suffer. Of course modern armies are infinitely better provided for than that abandoned one. But we frequently hear of lack of food and clothing. It is murderous, without waggons, to make long marches or for the men to bivouac, for each would have to carry an unsupportable load of blankets and overcoat, besides rifle and ammunition. Much depends on the rapidity of Russia's present advance towards Berlin, which is, to say the least, remarkable. Winter is the chief horror of the protracted struggle that is in progress not only in the east Prussian marshes and in Poland, but also in the uplands of Galicia and the Carpathian passes where there has been much suffering.

We are more intimate with the horrors of the trenches in Flanders where the climate is more like that of Washington. Up in the hills of the Ardennes, and further up in the Vosges Mountains that form the boundary between France and Alsace, the cold at night is intense. The progress of invention has made such a difference between now and the wars of a century ago that it is hard to reason from one to the other. We have now vastly larger accumulations of men and better facilities for supplies and comforts. Modern equipment with motor truck transport makes even winter campaigning in the snow possible, which of old it was not, and the parties to the war have such vast armies in the field and such vast daily expenses that to some of them delay would be more exhausting than war. The time cannot be remote when the beleaguered nations of Germany and Austria must face starvation.—Montreal Witness.

No Trouble At All

A tall, raw boned, red headed countryman was accused in the city courts of Valdosta of wife beating. When arraigned, he very promptly pleaded "Not guilty." Not being able to employ counsel, I was appointed by the court to defend him. Taking him off to one side, I said, "Now tell me exactly what took place between yourself and your wife."

Wasn't nothing took place, he said.

Then why did your wife swear out this warrant? What was the trouble?

Oh, he says, they wasn't no trouble at all. Last Sunday morning me and my little boy went out in the garden and got some potatoes for breakfast and brung 'em in the kitchen. I told my wife to cook 'em, and she said she wouldn't do no sich thing; we must eat 'em raw. Then she tuck some more potatoes and put 'em in a pot to cook for her and the gal. I told her, if me and the boy had to eat 'em raw, her and the gal would have to eat 'em raw, too, and I knocked the pot offen the stove. Then she tuck the ax and busted the stove all to pieces, and then I slapped her down, and that was all they was to it. Jest no trouble at all.—West's Docket.

Tracing It Back

The dentist says it's all right to tell the story, but that his name must not be used.

His explanation of his modesty is that it is unethical to advertise. He must rest under the suspicion, however, of being afraid that his story is scarcely good advertising even if he does deny that he is the principal character.

A friend of his—a dental friend—had just pulled a tooth for a patient, he says.

Doctor, you told me that it wouldn't hurt to pull that tooth, he said.

I did, triumphantly acclaimed the doctor. What have you to say about the matter?

Well, all I've got to say is, moaned the patient, that Ananias must have been the first dentist.—Louisville Times.

Can't Square Himself

An editor up in the northeastern part of the state is in bad on account of the write-up of a wedding. The bridegrom was named Gunn and his father Abram Gunn. The girl's name was Smith. The editor turned in the copy to the office boy the last thing before going to press, then hurried to the train, to be gone two days. When the paper was printed, the article was headed "Gunn Smith" and went on to say that the bride was arrayed in a dress of "white mile," instead of white mull, and she caried a large "nose." The editor wrote that the bridegroom was a well liked son of A. Gunn, and the boy set it up, "The bridegroom is a wall-eyed son of a gun."

The editor has never been able to square it with the Gunns and Smiths, and all of them quit taking the paper.—Donneborg (Neb.) News.

Easily Arranged

A New Yorker was passing a night at a "hotel" in a Southern town, and when going to his room for the night, he told the colored porter that he wanted to be called early in the morning.

The porter replied: "Say, boss, reckon yo' ain't familiar with these heah modern inventions. When you wants to be called in de mawning, all you' has to do is jest to press de button at de head of you' bed. Den we comes upan' calls you.'"—National Food Magazine.

Dr. Curem—You will find your dyspepsia greatly alleviated, Mr. Peck, by cheerful and agreeable conversation at your meals.

Mr. Peck—That's food advice, doc, but my income will not permit me to eat away from home.

Have you found a customer for your gramophone yet?

Oh, yes; I played it for twelve hours on end, and all the neighbors clubbed together and bought it from me.

C. P. R. Shops at North Bay

Extensive Alterations and Additions Made to Equipment

A description of the enlargement of the Canadian Pacific Railway's divisional shops at North Bay shows how extensive the alterations and extensions are. Work on these was commenced early in 1913, and required about a year to complete. The project included not only the extension of the shops but also the mechanical yards, involving the reclamation of a small section of land along the shore of Lake Nipissing. The motive power, prior to the change consisted of a 23 stall locomotive house, with small machine and blacksmith shop attached to the west end. This combined building was of a heavy masonry construction, and has been retained in the new layout. To the west there has been added a combined machine and erecting shop, served by a transfer table, along the west frontage of the shop. The erecting shop contains 12 tracks, the depth of the erecting shop being 70 feet. The alterations have, indeed, been so extensive as to almost produce the feeling of entire newness as to appearance and size. The normal monthly production is eight locomotives. Repairs of all kinds are made. Old engines are made to look like new; more men have been employed; and under the direction of Mr. A. H. Kenfall excellent work is turned out at these augmented shops, the presence of which, by the way, have made North Bay the bustling city it is—as the C.P.R. from the start made it a junctional point and had their regular shops there. The added enlargement, with consequent increase of men, gives life and the circulation of money to the ambitious city.

Asthma Doesn't Wear Off Alone.—Do not make the mistake of waiting for asthma to wear away by itself. While you are waiting the disease is surely gathering a stronger foothold and you live in danger of stronger and yet stronger attacks. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy taken early, will prevent incipient condition from becoming chronic and saves hours of awful suffering.

Duration of the War

A distinguished French officer who is in a position to estimate the porbabilities, does not expect to see the Germans driven back across the Rhine until February, 1916, or the conclusion of peace before 1917. This forecast should show the necessity of more active recruiting in this country.. There are thousands of men who have not joined the army because they honestly believe that the war will be over before they can fire a shot. Those who are hesitating to enlist for this reason may be reassured. The nation must be prepared to place more than a million men in the field and to maintain its armies at that figure by making good the constant wastage of the battlefield. Only at this price can final success be purchased, the liberty of Europe secured, and the [illegible] information [illegible] preserved.—London Daily Mail.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County. } ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.
(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

New British Possessions

The final absorption of Cyprus into the British empire reminds us that the sovereignty of that island is still a matter of dispute. Leo VI., last King of the Lusignan line—who was also King of Armenia—was carried captive to Jerusalem, and afterwards sent to Paris, where he died in 1393. His descendants have frequently asserted their rights to the crown of Armenia and Cyprus. The last well authenticated claimant was Guy de Lusignan, who died in a Paris cellar in 1795, but a claim to direct descent was put forward so recently as 1884 by Archbishop Khorian, who represented the Armenians at the Congress of Berlin and who set up a modest claim that the Island of Cyprus should be made over to his family as heirs to the throne of Armenia. One of the Archbishop's brothers married an English lady while another wedded Mlle. de Nosrois, well known in Paris as "Princess Marie de Lusignan of Cyprus, Jerusalem and Armenia."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Her Straight Tip

I was speaking with your father last night, he said at last, somewhat inanely.

Oh, were you? answered the sweet young thing, lowering her eyes. Er—what were you—er—talking about?

About the war in Europe. Your father said that he hoped the fighting would soon be over.

The sweet young thing smiled.

Yes, she remarked, I know he's very much opposed to long engagements.—Cleveland Leader.

How She Talks

When yo' has a quah'l wid you' wife, do she pout and sulk or do she talk back, Brudder Rumpus?

She talks back, sah! And she not on'y talks back, but she talks front'ards and sideways and acrost and endways and diag'nal and round and round, and round, and den she comes all de way back an' repeats herse'f. Ay, yassah, she sho' talks back.—Kansas City Star.

Why did you let him kiss you?

Well, said the candid girl, after you let a man hug you in the ballroom, it does seem inconsistent to refuse him a kiss in the conservatory.

We've been married eight years and have never had an argument.

Then you've never tried to dance any of the modern dances with your wife.—Detroit Free Press.

Strength Past Fifty Years
can be maintained by adapting the right nourishment, and Nature's own oil-food in Scott's Emulsion has strengthened thousands of men and women to continue their work and usefulness for many years.
Scott's Emulsion is a food, a medicine and a tonic to keep the blood rich, avoid rheumatism and thwart nervous conditions. It is free from injurious acids or any harmful drugs. The best physicians prescribe it. 14-50

Jim's Kittens

It was a happy day for the two little girls when the stray kitten was found mewing at their back door. It was dirty and thin and tottery on its spindly legs. Its parentage was unknown, but there were painfully apparent evidences that it was not far removed from the bourgeois genus alley cat.

Still, their kindly little hearts had hungered for a pet, and as a dog had been tabooed at their home, they entreated wildly to be permitted to keep the kitten. Their parents' hearts were touched, and they were promised another and more gentle feline. But to no avail. They wanted the homeless and helpless little waif that they had found in the backyard.

So, at last, they were told they might keep it. The maid of all work gave the squirming and dirty little ball of fur a bath, and when it had dried it was decidedly improved. A blue ribbon around its neck gave it really a respectable appearance. Milk was fed it in abundance, and ere long it came to be quite as pampered a looking pet as if it had behind it a long line of blue blooded ancestry.

Early it was named Jim, and as Jim it became known throughout the neighborhood. Jim was a well behaved feline and became a favorite. Consequently there was a hubub at the home of the little girls when one of them ran into the house where her mother was entertaining her bridge club. Clearly she was bursting with a desire to confide something to her mother.

The latter, always courteous to the little ones, stopped the game. "What is it, daughter?" she asked.

"Oh, mamma," blurted out the little girl, "Jim's gone and got four little kittens in the garage, and I didn't even know that he was married."—Louisville Times.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Integrity of China

Though Tsing Tau will, till the close of the war, remain in possession of the Japanese, it is certain that it will, in due course, be restored to China. The London correspondent of the Liverpool Daily Post understands that in that event it is probably that Wei-Hai-Wei will be given back to China by the British government. Its secession was intended as a sort of compensation for the German acquisition of Kiao-chau, but its value was sentimental rather than practical. Our real base in the Chinese seas is, of course, Hong Kong, and very little has been done to convert Wei-Hai-Wei into a naval arsenal. Its restoration to its orginal owners will be ample proof that we have no designs on the independence or territory of China. An act of this kind will do something to dispose of the German legend that we are animated by an incessant desire for territory.

From the Kingston Post Office

comes word that Mr. James McGuire is again at work. He was laid up by corns on the soles of his feet, but was perfectly cured by Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor.

A Word to the Wise

Do you know, Bill, I nearly lost a sovereign today.

How was that?

Well, you see, I went to call on a friend of my wife's, and he asked me to lend him a sovereign. Yes, certainly,' says I, and I brought out a sovereign; but it never got no further than my hand.

How was that?

Well, you see, one of his daughters commenced to sing Kathleen Mavourneen.

Well, what has that got to do with lending a sovereign?

Everything, Bill, for she started like this: It may be for years, or it may be forever. So I popped the quid back in my pocket.—Tit-Bits.

Fowl Names

The fat plumber was in a philosophical mood.

There is simply no understanding women, he observed.

Whaddye mean, understand? the thin crapenter asked, just to start the conversation.

Well, for instance, a woman doesn't object to being called a duck.

No.

And she even smiles if some one happens to refer to her as a chicken.

Too true.

And most of them will stand for being called squabs, broilers or turtle doves.

Yes, yes; but what's the idea.

It's just this, the fat plumber exclaimed. A woman objects to being called a hen, and a hen is the most useful bird of the whole blooming bunch.—Youngstown Telegram.

Spinster—How many Masonic lodges did you say your husband belonged to?

Wife—Fifteen.

Spinster—My godness! Just to think of a man being out fifteen nights a week! I'm glad I'm an old maid.

Sore Eyes
Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Heroic Deeds on Battlefield

Acts of Bravery Performed in the Heat of Battle

Thrilling tales of the bravery of the soldiers at the front are told in the following letters.

"Near our trench," says a soldier returned from the Aisne, "there were a lot of wounded and their cries for water were pitiful. In the trenches was a quiet chap of the Engineers, who could stand it no longer. He collected all the water bottles he could lay hold of, and said he was going out. The air was thick with shell and rifle fire, and to show wourself at all was to sign your death-warrant. That chap knew it as well to stop him. He got to the first man all right and gave him a swig from a bottle. No sooner did he show himself than the Germans opened fire.

"After attending to the first man he crawled along the ground to others until he was about a quarter of a mile away from us. Then he stood up and zigzagged toward another batch of wounded, but that was the end of him. The German fire got hotter and hotter. He was hit badly, and with just a slight upward fling of his arms he dropped to earth like the hero he was.

"Later, he was picked up with the wounded, but he was as dead as they make them out there. The wounded men for whose sake he had risked and lost his life thought a lot of him, and were greatly cut up at his death. One of them who was hit so hard that he would never see another Sunday said to me as we passed the Engineer chap, who lay with a smile on his white face and had more bullets in him than would set a battalion of sharpshooters up in business for themselves, 'He was a rare good one, he was. It's something worth living for to have seen a deed like that, and now that I have seen it I don't care what becomes of me.' That's what we all felt about it."

The story of the bravery of Corporal Lupin, of Liege, is told by a Belgian officer.

We were on the right bank of the Meuse, at Bellaire, in close touch with the German battery. The musketry on both sides was terrible. All at once, the Germans adopted new tactics. They seemed to withdraw from their position, and we could distinctly notice their ranks splitting as if in great confusion. It was only to bring up more artillery which had been rushing from behind. The move was smartly executed, the ranks closed again, and for a time they seemed as if they were going to have the advantage over us.

But now young Lupin had seen his chance looming, and what he did altogether changed the face of things.

Like a flash, the boy dashed off under cover of a ditch to the left of the German battery. At 300 metres distance he found shelter behind a wall. He took aim at the battery in enfilade, and his Mauser brought down in quick succession the chief officer, the under officers, and the artillerymen.

This time real confusion took place at the German battery, which was nearly silenced. The Germans, thinking that a whole platoon was now attacking them, directed their last piece of artillery on the wall, and with a terrific carsh the wall came down, burying the brave Corporal Lupin. The boy's bravery had weakened the German poistion, and it did not take us long to scatter them and put another victory on our list.

How Reservist Dobson saved a comrade and earned the Victoria Cross is told in the following letters:

Writing to his wife, Dobson says:

"You will know by the time you receive this letter that I have been recommended ofr the Victoria Cross, an honor I never thought would come my way. I only took my chance and did my duty to save my comrades. It was really nothing."

The second letter is from Lady Mildred Follett, whose husband commands Dobson's company. It is addressed to Mrs. Dobson:

"You will be glad to know that your husband is very well and has behaved with very great gallantry. Captain Follett says: 'A thick fog came down, so I sent three men out 100 yards to our front to warn them of an attack by the enemy. After they had been there an hour the fog suddenly lifted, and they were fired on at close range. One man was killed, one badly wounded, and one crawled back. I didn't know how to get the wounded man back, so I called for a volunteer and Reservist Dobson at once responded and went out to fetch him. He was heavily fired at, but not hit.'"

Pain Flees Before It.—There is more virtue in a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil as a subduer of pain than in gallons of other medicine. The public know this and there are few households throughout the country where it cannot be found. Thirty years of use has familiarized the people with it, and made it a household medicine throughout the western world.

Lawyer—So you want to make a case of it?

Farmer—Yes by jing! I offered to settle by fair means, an' he wouldn't. So I decided I'd hire a lawyer an' have him took into court.—Livingston Lance.

Men are always late. I have waited here since six o'clock for my husband to come, and it is now seven-thirty.

At what hour were you to meet him? asked the woman who had joined her.

At five o'clock.

Johnnie!

Yes'm.

Why are you sitting on that boy's face?

Why, I—

Did I not tell you to always count a hundred before you gave way to passion and struck another boy?

Yes'm, and I'm doin' it; I'm just sittin' on his face so he'll be here when I'm done countin' the hundred."—Houston Post.

Pa, what is envy?

Envy, my boy, is what your millionaire uncle feels every time he hears you begging your mother for a second piece of pie.

Everybody
feels better when Liver and Bowels are normal. Keep yours toned up with
Abbey's Effervescent Salt
25c. and 60c. at all druggists and stores. Take Abbey Vita Tablets for Sick Nerves.

His Ambition

"The first time I observed my nephew, Walden Jay Piddle, practicing what afterward became his justly celebrated specialty," grimly stated Uncle Timrod Tarpy, "was when he shipped a hard earned dollar away off somewhere to an advertiser, who promised to send him full directions for making his own eye water, and received the advice, 'Poke your finger in it.' A later caper of his was to send another dollar for an infallible rule for telling mushrooms from toadstools, which produced the mirth provoking reply, 'Eat 'em and see.' At one time he got up a flirtation through a matrimonial paper, and it took the combined efforts of his relatives to pull him loose from the consequences.

"Upon another occasion it cost him five dollars to learn that he could unfailingly win at cards by letting them alone. At present he is advocating that two can live as cheaply as one, and at the same time sidling up to a widow with five children. It seems to me that Walden Jay works harder to win his diploma from the school of experience than any other ninny with whom I was ever acquainted."—Tom P. Morgan.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

A young Scandinavian recently applied for a job as life saver at the municipal baths in Minneapolis.

As he was about six feet six inches tall and well built, the chief life saver gave him an application blank to fill out.

"By the way," said the chief life saver, "can you swim?"

"No," replied the applicant, "but a can wade like blazes!"—Everybody's Magazine.

Sweet and palatable, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is acceptable to children, and it does its work surely and promptly.

Art in Cleveland

We went up to the Claxton Building the other day to call on an artistic friend. Perhaps we have expressed ourselves badly; we do not refer to a person who makes an art out of friendship, but to one who by his painting gains friends.

Anyhow we called on this fellow and found him doing a war dance about his studio.

What on earth has happened? we asked.

I've sold that painting! he cried.

Fine! said we. What are you going to paint next?

The town.

And he did.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A newcomer to Idaho from the strictly prohibition state of Kansas had the misfortune one wintry day to fall into the rapids of a swift running river when the thermometer stood several degrees below zero. He was saved with difficulty, and his couthes became a rattling sheath of ice before his rescuers could get him to the nearest saloon.

"Wat'll you have, Dan?" inquired the barkeep solicitously.

The Kansan opened his eyes and answered weakly, "Guess I'll take a glass of lemonade."—Lippincott's.

How beautifully they dance together.

Yes. I wonder whose husband her partner is?—Detroit Free Press.

IN GREAT DISTRESS FROM ECZEMA
Suffered Over Two Years. Grew Thin and Lost Appetite. Itching, Burning, Sore Eruption. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Completely Healed.
233 George St., Sarnia, Ont.—"I suffered for over two years with eczema which first appeared in small pimples and broke into red inflamed sores. They were very itching and when my clothing rubbed against them I was in great distress. I lost my rest at night and was much disfigured by the eruption. The eczema was so bad that I grew thin and lost my appetite. My hands, arms, face and various parts of my body were covered with an itching, burning eruption of sores and though I took many common and much recommended remedies they failed to do any good.
"I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after about three weeks I was completely healed. I take pleasure in recommending them to any other needy sufferers from eczema or other eruptions of the skin." (Signed) Miss Bertha Allan, May 23, 1914.
Samples Free by Mail
A generation of mothers has found no soap so well suited for cleansing and purifying the skin and hair of infants and children as Cuticura Soap. Its absolute purity and refreshing fragrance alone are enough to recommend it above ordinary skin soaps, but there are added to these qualities delicate yet effective emollient properties, derived from Cuticura Ointment, which render it most valuable in overcoming a tendency to distressing eruptions and promoting skin and hair health. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

: THEY MUST GO :

And at the end of two weeks time we must be clear of all our

..:..SURPLUS STOCK..:..

SWEATERS, UNDERWE
SHEEP COATS, FUR COATS
Etc., Etc.

In order to do this we have made the

Greatest Reductions Yet

Look at these prices and you will agree

Men's and Ladies all wool Sweaters - -	$2.35
Heavy Wool Ribbed Underwear - - - -	.75
Sheep Coats, as low as - - - -	4.65
Caps - - - - - - -	50 and 75c.
No. 1 Alaska Beaver Coats - - - -	18.00
No. 1 Bulgarian Lamb Coats - - - -	22.00
Beaver Cloth Coats, rubber lined - - -	11.25
One only Men's Coon Coat, worth $125.00 for	$85.00

That They Were Never Cheaper

ELVES BROTHERS

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, adressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 19th February 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, twice per week each way, between Brunetta and Kinnondale from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Brunetta, Badger Lake, Kinnondale and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Calgary, 8th January, 1915.

D. A. BRUCE
Post Office Inspector

J20t3

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years affter earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —64388

Jack Tompson

Auctioneer

For dates and particulars
apply to

FLOOD & WHICHER
Insurance Agents
Vulcan, Alta.

IN THE ESTATE OF JANG CHOW late of Vulcan, Alberta, Restaurateur, Deceased.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named Jang Chow, who died on the 27th June 1914, are required to file with the undersigned, Administrator of his estate by the 30th January 1915, a full statement duly verified, of their claims, and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the Administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed, or which have been brought to its knowledge.

DATED this 14th day of December 1914.

THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY, LIMITED
Eighth Avenue West,
Calgary, Alberta.
Administrator.

D23t4

ASK
ELVES BROS.
Vulcan
TO SHOW YOU A COPY OF THE
$10.000.00
ROBIN HOOD
COOK BOOK
THIS BOOK CAN BE SECURED
WITH COUPONS FOUND IN EVERY BAG OF
ROBIN HOOD FLOUR
AND
ROBIN HOOD
ROLLED OATS

Imperial Hotel
Vulcan
Best Equipped Hotel on
the Line.
Excellent Table.
Every Attention Given.
A. MUTZ, Proprietor

Shiloh 25¢
The family remedy for Coughs and Colds.
"Shiloh costs so little and does so much!"

The VULCAN ADVOCATE

CHARLES CLARK, - - Proprietor
R. W. GLOVER, - Managing Editor

Published Every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION:—$1.50 per year; Foreign countries $2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

THE GERMAN VIEW

LIEUT. General Erich von Falkenhayn has recently given his views on the war to the press, and although much of what he said has not yet appeared, it is nevertheless interesting as showing how this man, the German minister of war and chief of staff in the German army in the field, weighs up the present situation.

After saying that as far as Germany is concerned, the war can go on forever, he proceeds to say that Germany is not engaged in a war of aggression, it is purely a defensive war as far as Germany is concerned, Russia having forced her into it. The optimism of his views is finished off with the declaration that their present situation is excellent, for after five months of fighting, they are still in the enemy's country.

His views on being in an enemy's country have a modified tone about them that was absent from those of his countrymen at the beginning of the war. Von Falkenhayn seems to forget that it was part of the German plan to swoop on Paris and crush France at the opening of the war before turning east and tending Russia. That plan failed, the German army was driven back, and has been held there, with practically no alteration for the past four months and more. Germany cannot advance against her enemies, and she cannot withdraw from her present position to strengthen herself against Russia. She simply has to sit tight and play the waiting game that in the opinion of Bernhardi is the game that no winning army should play.

How different is her position to day to what she imagined it would be when she entered the war every body knows, even the Germans themselves must admit that all is not well, and that the practice of war is rather confounded when put into practice. In a game where individualism plays a part against a set rule of thumb it is dangerous to forecast any result. Germany failed in her magnificent drive to Paris and she never expected to be in her present position to day, no matter what von Falkenheyn may say.

SOCIALISM AND THE WAR

AT a recent Socialist Convention held at Copenhagen, practically all of the resolutions submitted were on lines suggested by the war, and a prominent place was accorded to resolutions that all Socialists throughout the world should work unremmittingly for peace, and that some steps should be taken so that the Socialists should have an advisory position at peace negotiations.

One can readily understand that if these resolutions are followed up the Socialist party will receive a great impetus throughout the world. The party stands in the unique position of being able to appeal to the public in that they have never had alliance with any party urging armaments. From the first their way has been along lines suggestive of the amelioration of the working classes and opposed to taxes for what they considered unnecessary expenditure. Armaments was one thing, and the present state of affairs where war has been more or directly the outcome of armed peace for years will be a great argument for the socialists.

The present is the one great opportunity for the socialists throughout the world to assert themselves as they have never done before. Of course they stand the same chance of falling into the grooves and ruts of party politics as the other parties have done, and if they are wise they will extract the lesson from the books of the others

THE CAUSE OF WOMEN

THE Hon. J. A. Lougheed has recently been speaking on the woman suffrage question, and his remarks along that line leave no doubt as to where his sympathies lie.

In voicing the opinions that he did, the senator was only speaking for a large opinion throughout the country.

There is no doubt that the ending of the present war will do much to open the door for a more equal suffrage. The women have done their share of the labor no less than the men. In every conceivable field [illegible] they have been playing their part, not the least being that of unremunerated sacrifice.

The day of the militant has gone, forced into the background by the events since last August and the [illegible] woman and [illegible] work [illegible] and that nothing to-day [illegible]. There is and [illegible] have [illegible] and instead of the fighting suffragette militant we have the sustained view of the woman citizen, the woman of the world quietly working and taking her place in the safeguarding and work of the Empire. There is no unnecessary ostentation, no blowing of trumpets but her work goes on [illegible] slacking, never failing until the battle is over and the day is won.

And when [illegible] is over what place is she to occupy in our thoughts and our reckonings? Will she seek to demand her rights, or will she be admitted to her rightful place, [illegible] a citizen [illegible]?

Whatever the future has in store for us it will have much in store for the woman.

WHEAT AND STOCK

THE man [illegible] wheat has [illegible] up to the skies in price lately would lead one to believe that grain growing is the only thing. The price has gone to a figure that is tempting enough to anybody and the man that has it to sell makes money.

The situation is one that is apt to turn thought from the one side of the farming proposition to the other, and grain may become the whole thing and the stock end of the business seem disregarded. There is a habit of rapid change of thought in this country. Men as a rule swerve over from one thing to another without, in many instances, giving the subject the necessary thought. For instance, when wheat is high there is a rush for grain-growing to the extreme, and this has been done time and again in this country. The present is just such another case. The price of feed is making many farmers go over to grain. They are selling off their stock and clearing themselves of it all. On the face of it there appears to be some reason for this, for they will tell you that with present [illegible] way than [illegible] to keep stock to-day.

Well, there is a demand for wheat to day. Stock is low and people are ridding themselves of it. The result to this will be that in the near future there is going to be a demand for stock, perhaps we shall see it in the late spring, but whenever it comes the man who has been able to hang on to his stock is the man who is going to make money. It is never wise to put your eggs all into one basket, and this will hold good in this case.

GERMANY AND U.S. NEUTRALITY

THE general tone of the Berlin newspapers in regard to the standing of the United States is that the latter has sacrificed her position of neutrality, on account of the manner in which she has supplied materials of war to France and the British Empire. Taking the stand that while it is not possible under international law for Germany to object to munitions of war being supplied to her enemies by neutral private persons, she holds that the trade between the Allies and the United States has been so great, that it has jeopardized not only the neutrality of the American Government, but of the American nation.

It seems to be a case of sour grapes, for the disappointment that Germany has received at the hands of the United States that she never reckoned upon. Her amount of propaganda work in the U.S.A. has been carried on with vigour from the beginning of hostilities until quite recently, but from the first the sympathy of the American people was with the Allies as they judged the situation not on what Germany or any other nation had to say about things, but upon actual facts themselves.

That is one point. Again there is the fact that if Germany were in a position to make use of her buying facilities in the United States she would do so without counting the cost of morality for the United States.

The British navy has cut her off from the world and she is thrown on her own resources, and it is the strength of that navy more than commercial sentiment in the States that has placed Germany in her present position.

The sailing of the Dacia and Wilhelmina last week goes to show that. What Germany would like to see new is a tiff between Britain and the U.S.A. on the question of contradand, but she does not strengthen her position by accusing the Americans of loose morals in regard to international dealings.

ESTRAY Strayed from S ½ Section 20 16-24, Dorsch place, 3 miles south of Vulcan, a bay horse, weight about 900 lbs., white star on forehead, ears nipped with frost, nose also frozen, no brand, reward offered. R. Seslock, Lomond.

ESTRAY—From N.W. Qr. 34-16-25, one brown mare, 3 years old, should have sucking colt with her, branded
One heifer, 2 yrs old branded on left ribs. Reward for information leading to recovery of three animals. J. A Smith, Vulcan, Alberta. d9t4

ESTRAY—from Okotoks, (through Blackie) 1 white horse 5 years, pulled tail, branded on left shoulder. Information leading to recovery of same, or on returning, reward of $5. George Hoadley, Okotoks. T4.

NOTICE

VILLAGE OF VULCAN

Notice is hereby given that a red bull about one year old, horn about 10 inches long, no brand visible, was impounded in the village Pound of the Village of Vulcan on Saturday, December 5th 1914.

Small white spot on the right jaw and white stripe across the forehead.

FRANK J KAISER,
Poundkeeper.
Dec23x2.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE One 15 h.p. J. I. Case steam engine, good as new, and a 32 in. Sawyer-Massey separator, for $1,000 terms can be arranged. See E. M. Hollister, Vulcan, Alta. A15

FOR SALE—Three or four full-blooded Hampshire male pigs, at reasonable prices. One full-blooded imported Percheron Stallion, will sell or trade for horses or cattle, or will exchange for another stud equally as good full blooded Percheron. J. A. Smith Vulcan, Alberta d9t4

FOR SALE—A number of Rhode Island Red cockerels, at $1 each. M. S. Guegenrich, Vulcan, Alberta. d2t4

TO RENT—One dwelling and office in Shaw Block. Good commodious premises. For particulars apply F. W. Shaw, Vulcan, phone R 106 D30t4

FOR SALE—A number of young Berkshire thoroughbred registered sows ready for breeding. Moderate prices. Jas. Allan, C.P.R. Farm, Vulcan. j6t4

The Churches

Presbyterian

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; F. A. Elves Clerk of Session; P. H. Irving, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2.30 p.m.; Evening Service 7.30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall

Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. A. Elves, President; Mrs. W. F. Jennejohn, Vice-President; Mrs. D. K. Allan, Secretary; Mrs. A. M. Trail, Treasurer.

Lodge : Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A.F & A.M G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

G. M. CARSON, W. M.
A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY.

I. O. O. F., SAMARITAN LODGE No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.

Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.

E. G. MCPHERSON, NOBLE GRAND.
H. MOLD, SECRETARY.

WANTED—Land about one section. I want to buy for cash and also trade in sixty-six acres on the Gulf Coast Fruit Belt of Texas. Drainage land, ditched and ready for the plow, two to four crops each year. All kinds of garden truck, figs, oranges, pears, etc. Garden truck does best in winter when prices are high. For particulars see F. Anderson at Savoy Hotel, Champion, Alta. Dec16t4.

Saturday's game of hockey showed that the home team are still in need of combination play. It would look well if Vulcan could make a journey and play the Lake McGregor team on their rink.

Mr. E. J. Charters has been temporily moved to Czar northern Alberta.

For Information Regarding
VULCAN & DISTRICT
—WRITE THE—
SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE
VULCAN, ALBERTA

QUEEN CAFE
Meals at all hours
Ice Cream
Confectionery and Candies
Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks
VULCAN ALBERTA.

R. W. GLOVER
Teacher of Piano
Vulcan

M. H. KAHLER,
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OPTICIAN
EYES TESTED FREE.
VULCAN, ALTA.

CLARENCE DAVIS
AUCTIONEER
Sales Made of Anything, Anywhere, Live Stock and Farm Sales Especially. For dates and particulars apply to A Mitchell & Co., Vulcan. Write wire or phone me at Champion Alta. Phone No. R204.

P. W. L. CLARK
Barrister
Solicitor, and Notary Public
Loans Arranged
Bk. of Hamilton Bldg., Vulcan

DENTISTRY
C. H. NELSON
DENTIST
VULCAN ALBERTA
IN CHAMPION
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
OF EACH WEEK

G. M. CARSON, M. B.
Physician and Surgeon

A. R. BOND
BRAND READER
Eastway
Owner of Horses branded 3N3 on
Left Shoulder.

Royal Cafe
MEALS AT ALL HOURS
Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies,
Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes

B. C. RESTAURANT
Meals Served at all Hours.
Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft
Drinks, Candies, Fruit
VULCAN, ALTA.

R. K. B. KNOWLES, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
Vulcan, Alta.
Phones 44 and 45

C. C. REBBE
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK
SALESMAN
VULCAN
Arrange Sales Through Flood & Whicher
Vulcan, Alberta

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1	1.18
" No. 2	1.15
" No. 3	1.10
" No. 4	1.06
" No. 5	1.01
" No. 6	.96
" Feed	.91
Rejected No. 1	1.06
" No. 2	1.03
" No. 3	1.00
Oats, No. 2 C.W.	.47
" Extra No. 1 Feed	.45
" No. 1 Feed	.43
" No. 2 Feed	.42
Barley, No 2	.55
Barley, No. 3	.60
" No. 4	.55
Feed	.52
Flax No. 1, N. W	1.49
" No. 2 C. W	1.35
" No 3, C.W	1.32
Rye	.80
Eggs	.40
Butter	.25
Spring Chicken	7
Fowl	5
Cattle, live	5½
Cows	5
Hogs	6
Dressed Hogs	8
Ducks	6
Turkeys	.10
Gueese	.10

Breeching Harness - $1.50
Plow Harness - - - $1.00

Get your harness repaired and oiled now, ready for the spring work.

The Eureka Oiler does the job right, as every part of the harness is immersed in the oil, and left there until thoroughly oiled.

You cannot afford to let your harness go without oiling for the small charge of $1.50 for breeching sets and $1.00 for plow sets.

IRVING'S Ltd.

Bank of Hamilton

Capital Authorized $5,000,000
Surplus Paid-up, $3,000,000
Reserve - - 3 750,000

ACCUMULATING CAPITAL

The lack of capital stands between many man and the carrying out of a good business idea.

Every young man on salary has the means of accumulating capital. Weekly additions of small amounts to a Savings Account in the Bank of Hamilton soon place him in a position of readiness for business opportunities.

VULCAN BRANCH
A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER

Ensign News

The Literary and Debating Society met on Monday last, when the subject for debate was: "Resolved, that married life is more preferable than single life". The speakers for the affirmative were Mr. W. McNary, Mr. J. Williams and Mr. W. R. Williams. Their opponents were Miss J. Williams, Mr. McLelland and Mr. J. Mason. Good speeches were the order of the meeting, and some really good points were raised on both sides. The judges decided in favor of the affirmative although they are, as yet, single. No doubt they were trying to convince their friends that they are tired of their present way of living. The judges were Miss G. Mason, Mr. G. Pierce and Mr. Walter Mason. The 'Advocate' has a rival in the Ensign 'Echo'. Mr. Walt Mason was the editor but he handed over the duties to Mr. McLelland. The 'Echo' is the official organ of the Literary and Debating Society. There is to be a concert in connection with the Society on February 15th. Come and bring your friends.

On Friday evening last a party of young folks paid a surprise visit to Mr. and Mrs. McMaster at their home east of town. The party returned to their homes about 1 a.m. after having had a most enjoyable time.

A matrimonial agency has been started at Ensign for the benefit of the unmarried members of the Literary and Debating Society.

Mr. Ned McNary is busy building an addition to his house just west of Ensign. All will be ready for the 'chivaree' in a very short time now.

Mr. and Mrs. Clapperson returned to Ensign on Tuesday last, from High River, where they have been spending a few days.

Blackie News

License Inspector Nimmons was a Blackie visitor on Thursday last.

Don't forget the "Agricultural School, commencing January 25th. Everybody welcome.

L. L. McDonald has purchased the Field property in town consisting of house, lot and out buildings.

O. W. Bowles, W. H. Wilderman and T. G. Callagham were the delegates at the farmers convention held at Calgary this week.

The Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, will address a meeting at Blackie, on Monday evening, January 25th.

Watch these columns for full particulars of Harry Bailey's sale of live stock which will be auctioneered by Jack Thompson on Wednesday February 3rd, 6 miles north of Blackie.

The police barracks will be completed in a few days. Ernest Hansen is the contractor. There is some speculation as to who will have the honor of being the first to be put behind the steel bars.

Addison Eby is the new elected secretary treasurer for the municipality of Dinton. Mr. Eby is well known in this district and since he is located in town he will be able to handle the business to great advantage.

Harry Bailey one of our popular young farmers of this district left us on Tuesday morning to join the mounted rifles stationed at Medicine Hat en route to the front. His many friends wish him good luck.

The members of the Blackie Board of Trade will tender a banquet to the instructors of the Short Course School of Agriculture who are spending next week here, on an evening to be decided later. All are welcome. Tickets $1.50.

Mr. J. C. Bilpeu lost a roll of $51 at Blackie on January 14th, and for a time he considered it hopeless to expect it being returned. Fortunately it fell into the hands of an honorable person who quickly returned it to the owner.

On Saturday, January 23rd there will be a meeting of the Blackie branch of the U. F. A. at 2 p. m. An interesting program has been arranged consisting of speeches, music and a report from the delegates to the farmers convention, held recently at Calgary. Refreshments will be provided by the wives of the members, so there is a good time guaranteed. Everybody welcome especially the Ladies.

Mr. P. W. L. Clark was in Barons during the first of last week on business.

Brant News

J. H. V. Dus[illegible] was a Vulcan visitor.

D. A. Be[illegible] was up from E[illegible] Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. John McPhail were passengers for Calgary Friday evening.

J. L. Merrick was at Okotoks Wednesday night to referee a hockey game between Vulcan and Okotoks.

Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Berringer and Thos. Margetts were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. McKay at dinner Sunday.

Mrs. W. L. Nagel was a passenger for Calgary Monday evening where she will spend a couple of weeks visiting friends.

Mrs. R. C. Ritchie returned from the States on Friday where she had been called by the serious illness of her mother, who had passed away before she reached there. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Ritchie in her sad bereavement.

On Tuesday evening J. F. McDonald at the Tarry-while ranch, was given a pleasant surprise by about fifty five of his friends. After the crowd had all gathered they removed to the school house, a short distance from the house, where a mock trial was held. C. Hamilton was tried for doing damage to a certain building in Brant about two months or more ago. Thos. Margetts acted attorney for defense, while H. C. Gibson acted as prosecuting attorney. J. F. McDonald was judge, Chas. Horsfield clerk of court, J. L. Merrick as sheriff and Jno. Eversman as a second sheriff, C. Hicklin, N. McColeman, G. B. McKay, W. Thomas, were called as witnesses. The jury was composed of women who found the prisoner not guilty. A good time was enjoyed by all.

C. B. of C. Business Review

In the annual review of business conditions, compiled by the heads of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in the different provinces and in England, V. C. Brown, superintendent of central western branches, has contributed some interesting information about the prairie provinces. Of this section Mr. Brown's report says in part:

"Our estimate of the total crop prepared from complete reports obtained after the results of threshing were known, is given below together with the figures of the previous year:

	1913	1914
Wheat - -	182,000,000	140,261,000
Oats - - -	220,000,000	144,437,000
Barley - - -	45,000,000	35,763,000
Flax - - - -	14,000,000	5,738,000

"The relative values of the two seasons' crops to the farmers, deducting requirements for seed, are indicated by the following estimate:

	1913	1914
Wheat - -	$106,732,300	$122,832,700
Oats - - -	49,895,500	60,556,400
Barley - - -	13,205,000	16,728,000
Flax - - - -	10,440,000	5,331,400
Totals - -	$180,182,800	$205,448,500

"It is not yet clear, however, that the actual result in purchasing power will be so favorable in 1915 as the above figures would indicate, for the reason that the quantity of grain available for sale is so much less than in the previous year, and that the grain retained for feed of stock will not show an increased profit from stock sales corresponding to the higher grain prices unless the prices for stock should largely advance by next spring. It is to be said, however, that livestock authorities are agreed that stock prices which are very low at present, must advance sharply before long.

"An unfortunate feature of the high grain prices is the likelihood of their retarding for a time further development of stock raising. The high cost of feed has already led many farmers to sell off their hogs, and some sales of breeding cattle have taken place in districts afflicted by drought. As a rule, however, farmers are showing no disposition to go out of cattle, and the worst to be feared is that the number of farmers raising cattle will not continue to increase until grain prices return to normal level. An organised movement to encourage all branches of stock raising, by affording financial assistance in the form of long term loans, to enable industrious farmers to acquire livestock, is more than ever needed.

"Notwithstanding the partial crop failure in the past season, a pronounced feeling of optimism prevails among most of the farming communities. An unusually early harvest, followed by a lengthy period of open weather, permitted farmers to do an enormously great[illegible] amount of fall ploughing than [illegible] and our reports indicate the [illegible] acreage under crop in 1915 will be [illegible] 16 per cent. greater than in the past season, which represents an increase from 20,324,854 to 23,588,430 acres. The condition as to moisture is in nearly every district reported as being either 'never better' or 'never so good,' and our managers appear to be unanimous in the opinion that, profiting by the sharp lesson of the past two seasons, most farmers have done better work than heretofore in the preparation of their land for seeding.

Much Gas at Federal Well

Based on a most conservative estimate, many million feet of gas have within the past ten days been running to waste at the Federal well on Gladys Ridge.

That the drillers have penetrated into the actual gas zone in the Okotoks district and have found gas in abundance, was confirmed Wednesday when the directors of the company paid a visit to the well.

By way of demonstration, Chief Driller Henshaw applied a lighted torch while the boring operations were in progress with the result that with a terrific roar the flame shot up to over fifty feet.

Driller Henshaw, who has had a lifelong experience in oil exploration in many parts of the world stated in conversation with a Herald representative, who accompanied the party, that at the depth they had now attained, namely 1,735 feet they had entered the "red beds," one of the very best indications in the Oklahoma and Texas fields in which he had seen much experience.

The highly increased flow of gas during the past week, he said, a supply sufficient for all purposes at the well in the way of heating the boilers and so forth, confirmed him in the belief that within the next three or four hundred feet they might reasonably expect to strike the oil-bearing sands.

"If my experience in other fields counts for anything," he added. "I can safely say that I have never seen better indications than we have had at the Federal during the past fortnight."

That the directors of the Federal are perfectly satisfied with present indications is exemplified by the fact that they have already most of the plant on the spot for drilling a further well which will be commenced at an early date.—Calgary Herald.

Purchase Direct

A militia memorandum reiterates the Department's decision that horses will not be purchased from livery barns or wholesale dealers. The aim is to purchase them direct from the farmer or owner and to bar speculators and dealers. In this way the maximum amount of money will reach the farmer, and the government should get a good horse at a fair price. These are laws as laid down by the department, and followed by Col. A. D. McRae, remount commissioner, and Mr. P. Burns, who succeeded him as general remount commissioner; by Mr. A. M. Nanton, who will look after Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and Mr. George Hoadley, who will look after Alberta.

Maj. Gen. Hughes in Calgary

Major General Hughes, on his way to the coast, visited to city of Calgary Wednesday last, arriving there at 2 o'clock. He was met by Col. Cruikshanks. Among his other engagements he reviewed the troops at Victoria barracks, was banquetted at the Palliser hotel, and confronted 3,500 people at the horse show building in the evening.

His address at the Palliser was of a lengthy character, mainly along the lines of the work that Canada is doing for the Empire at the present time. There was the savor of the prophet when he said: "In preparing Canada for what I felt myself was bound to come when the Kiel canal was finished, I have been preparing along constitutional lines. In 1911 we drilled 44,000 men. Last year we drilled 75,000 militia men and 48,000 cadets, and 15,000 of those 48,000 are wearing the King's uniform to-night."

Following the mandate of the council from their meeting January 11th, the constable has been busy during the past few days giving notice to owners of hogs in town to have them moved within the thirty days.

For Loss of Hair

We will pay for what you use if Rexall "93" Hair Tonic does not promote the growth of your hair.

In all our experience with hair tonics the one that has done most to gain our confidence is Rexall "93" Hair Tonic. We have such well-founded faith in it that we want you to try it at our risk. If it does not satisfy you in every particular, we will pay for what you use to the extent of a 30 day treatment.

If Rexall "93" Hair Tonic does not remove dandruff, relieve scalp irritation, stop the hair from falling and promote a new growth of hair, come back to us and ask us to return the money you paid for it, and we will promptly hand it back to you. You don't sign anything, promise anything, bring anything back, or in any way obligate yourself. Isn't that fair?

Doesn't it stand to reason that we would not make such a liberal offer if we did not truly believe that Rexall "93" Hair Tonic will do all we claim for it — that it will do all and more than any other remedy?

We have everything there is a demand for, and are able to judge the merits of the things we sell. Customers tell us of their success. There are more satisfied users of Rexall "93" Hair Tonic than any similar preparation we sell.

Start a treatment of Rexall "93" Hair Tonic today. If you do, we believe you will thank us for this advice. Two size bottles, 50c and $1. You can buy Rexall "93" Hair Tonic in this community only at our store:

D. C. JONES, Druggist

The Rexall Store

There is a Rexall Store in nearly every town and city in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. There is a different Rexall Remedy for nearly every ordinary human ill—each especially designed for the particular ill for which it is recommended.

The Rexall Stores are America's Greatest Drug Stores

Sell Your Old Accounts! We will buy them. Send them to-day! Crown Mercantile Agencies, Calgary. J20tf

Judicial Sale of Farm Property

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the Judgment and final Order for Sale in the action of Floyd O. Earp vs. R. B. Tudor, there will be offered for sale by public auction, on Saturday the 23rd day of January A.D. 1915, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the Imperial Hotel in the Village of Vulcan, by John Tompson, Auctioneer, the following property, the South West Quarter of Section Twenty-two (22), Township Sixteen (16), Range Twenty-four (24), West of the 4th Meridian in the Province of Alberta, subject to the reservations and conditions in the Grant from the Crown or in the existing Certificate of Title and also subject to two mortgages in favour of the Royal Loan & Savings Company.

The Vendor is informed that the soil is black loam on clay subsoil and well adapted for agriculture. The premises contain 16. acres, all of which are good arable lands, 110 acres of the said premises have at one time been broken and cultivated but have gone back to sod. The said property is situated about 3½ miles from the Village of Vulcan in the Province of Alberta.

The above premises will be offered for sale subject to the Conditions of Sale which will be read at the time of the sale and also subject to a reserve bid. 10% of the purchase price shall be paid at the time of the sale, 15% within sixty days thereafter without interest into Court, and the balance with interest at 7% as follows:—25% within six months, 25% within 9 months, the balance within one year.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to John Tompson, or to Ballachey & MacKenzie, High River, Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

DATED AT HIGH RIVER this 22nd day of October A.D. 1914.

(Sgd.) LAURENCE J. CLARKE,
Clerk of the Court.

APPROVED F. L. C.

J5t3

[illegible]LOH
[illegible] colds, and heals [illegible] 25 cents

The Lineham Lumber Co., Ltd.
VULCAN, ALBERTA.

LUMBER

Slabs. Firewood, Doors, Windows, Finish. Get Our Prices.

John Dewie, :: :: Representative

The First Week

of the display of our entire

New Spring Goods

Takes place this week. We have added largely to all departments of our store and have many novelties to introduce to your notice.

Our NEW GOODS are characterized by the quality. None are better, and, what is just as important, none are more reasonable.

You Are Invited To Inspect The New Stock

H. W. REEVES

You Should Worry If

it were difficult to find a safe and reliable remedy for the ailments due to irregular or defective action of the stomach, liver or bowels. These ailments are likely to attack anyone; likely, too, to lead to worse sickness if not relieved.

Beecham's Pills

are famous the world over, for their power to correct these troubles certainly and safely. They cleanse the system, purify the blood and act as a general tonic upon body, brain and nerves. Indigestion, biliousness, constipation might, indeed, cause you prolonged suffering and expose you to danger if Beecham's Pills

Were Not On Hand

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

Turkey and England

The Hopelessly Insincere Character of the Ottoman People

England has dealt with the Turk long enough to be aware of the hopelessly insincere character of Ottoman diplomacy. Pressed hard enough, the Sublime Porte will promise almost anything, but never willingly redeems a promise. The new White Paper, just published by the British foreign office, shows plainly enough that from the beginning of the war Turkey deliberately tried to deceive England as to her intentions. It is difficult to believe that so experienced a diplomat as Sir Edward Grey did not realize this. All the world knew that German influence was well nigh supreme at Constantinople, and that the Turkish forces on land and sea would be hurled upon the Allies whenever Germany decided that the farce of Turkish neutrality was played out. Sir Edward's purpose, probably, was to delay this event as long as possible, and meanwhile to put the onus of the act where it properly belongs. Thus he accepted with a straight face excuses that were palpably false.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Miller's Worm Powders act so thoroughly that stomachic and intestinal worms are literally ground up and pass from the child without being noticed and without inconvenience to the sufferer. They are painless and perfect in action, and at all times will be found a healthy medicine, strengthening the infantile stomach and maintaining it in vigorous operation, so that, besides being an effective vermifuge, they are tonical and health giving in their effects.

Losers and Finders

A lawyer having offices in a large office building recently lost a cuff link, one of a pair that he greatly prized. Being absolutely certain that he had dropped the link somewhere in the building, he posted this notice:

"Lost—A gold cuff link. The owner, William Ward, will deeply appreciate its return."

That afternoon, on passing the door whereon this notice was posted, what were the feelings of the lawyer to observe that appended thereto were these words:

"The finder of the missing cuff link would deem it a great favor if the owner would kindly lose the other link." — Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Just tired of him? asked the lawyer. The actress nodded. Well, I wouldn't advise you to sue at this time. The war is crowding everything else off the front pages.—Philadelphia Ledger.

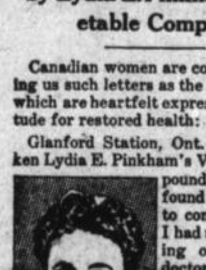
What's become of the great basso, De Celeri?
He's honking for an auto livery.

SUFFERED EVERYTHING

For Years, Restored To Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Canadian women are continually writing us such letters as the two following, which are heartfelt expressions of gratitude for restored health:

Glanford Station, Ont.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and never found any medicine to compare with it. I had ulcers and falling of womb and doctors did me no good. I suffered dreadfully for years until I began taking your medicine. I also recommend it for nervousness and indigestion." — Mrs. HENRY CLARK, Glanford Station, Ont.



Chesterville, Ont. — "I heard your medicines highly praised, and a year ago I began taking them for falling of womb and ovarian trouble.

"My left side pained me all the time and just before my periods which were irregular and painful it would be worse. To sit down caused me pain and suffering and I would be so nervous sometimes that I could not bear to see any one or hear any one speak. Little specks would float before my eyes and I was always constipated.

"I cannot say too much for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills, for there are no medicines like them. I have taken them and I recommend them to all women. You may publish this testimonial." – Mrs. STEPHEN J. MARTIN, Chesterville, Ontario, Canada.

Fisher Wen on Fishing

Here is a fine new fishing yarn from the Franco-Belgian frontier:

Shrapnel was being fired by the Germans as a Belgian officer stopped a war correspondent to examine his papers. He said:

With this fiendish commotion around and above him there sat by the canal side a placid fisherman, hopeful after the manner of his kind, and considerably more tolerant of noise. It was a curious picture. The knight of the rod, indifferent to everything save a very remote chance of a bite; the officer who had stopped our car still perusing our papers; ourselves trying to realize the full meaning of the din, despite the incongruous figure by the water's edge.

Suddenly, right over our heads, a shrapnel shell exploded. I am not ashamed to say that I ducked—violently. So did those who were with me, but the officer with the papers never turned a hair, and as for the fisherman I have no words with which to describe his sangfroid.

It is a solemn fact that a shrapnel ball, or a portion of the shell casing, cut his line. He hauled in, noted with a frown that float and hook were missing, took a fresh float and hook from his pocket, baited up, made a new throw, and went on fishing!

We left him to it and made for the church some three hundred yards further on.

Dr. Chase is No Stranger

In This Home—Receipt Book and Medicines Kept at Hand all the Time

There is no better safeguard against disease and suffering than a good cathartic medicine. In the great majority of homes Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are constantly kept at hand, because they quickly awaken the action of liver, kidneys and bowels, and cure the most common ills of life.

Mrs. Thos. Smith, Jamestown, Ont., writes: "Dr. Chase is no stranger in our home, for we have two of his Receipt Books in the house. My father and my husband's father each had one, and I have been familiar with it ever since I can remember. It was only natural that we should use the Kidney-Liver Pills, and we found them so satisfactory in regulating the digestive system and curing the common ills of life that we always keep them on hand. Many a time these pills have saved me much suffering and prevented serious disease. We also keep the Ointment in the house all the time."

Britain the Natural Protector of Egypt

The Cairo correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, gives an interview given to him by Rushdi Pasha on the advantage of British rule in Egypt.

"Britain is the natural protector of Egypt on many grounds," said the prime minister. "Her predominance in Egypt assures for her that the great highway to the East will be kept open. Her control guards the European financial interest in Egypt and to use it means the integrity of our territory.

"As enormous majority of Egyptians appreciate Great Britain's work and on every ground would greatly regret a break in England's interest in the country. We shall have more hope of realizing our ambitions to become an important state if we work under Britain's guidance. No other power could help us in the same way."

Rushdi Pasha spoke in warm terms of Lord Kitchener's work in Egypt and expressed the hope that when the British secretary of war's task in England is finished he would return. The Egyptians would be most happy to have Lord Kitchener back," he added. "One does not expect great soldiers to be statesmen, but Lord Kitchener has proved himself, by his clear sighted policy in Egypt, to be a statesman of the first rank."

The Pill That Brings Relief.—When, after one has partaken of a meal he is oppressed by feelings of fulness and pains in the stomach he suffers from dyspepsia, which will persist if it be not dealt with. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the very best medicine that can be taken to bring relief. These pills are specially compounded to deal with dyspepsia and their sterling qualities in this respect can be vouched for by legions of users.

How's the baby? asked the neighbor of the new father.

Fine! said the proud parent.

Don't you find that a baby brightens up a household wonderfully? pursued the friend.

Yes, said the parent, with a sigh, we have the gas going most of the night now.—New York Globe.

1917—What do you keep your watch under your pillow for?

1918—Oh, that's so I can sleep overtime.

Mazie—Artie, where are we going on our honeymoon?

Artie—Around the world, darling. They are going to give it in seven reels at the corner picture show.—New York Globe.

How beautifully they dance together.

Yes. I wonder whose husband her partner is?—Detroit Free Press.

BANK OF MONTREAL

War Conditions Reviewed

Mr. H. V. Meredith and Sir Ferderick Williams-Taylor Speak of its Effect Upon the Country

With a world war is progress, and unprecedented conditions existing, the annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal this week attracted more than the usual attention for it gave an opportunity for the shareholders of the bank and Canadians in general to hear the views of two of Canada's most celebrated bankers—Mr. H. V. Meredith and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.

Both gentlemen reviewed the situation in very able fashion and it is interesting to note that both expressed the view that Canada was weathering the storm with a certain degree of success.

After pointing out the fact that the bank had greatly strengthened its position during the year, Mr. H. V. Meredith, the president, said:

"The outbreak of hostilities brought about the collapse of the whole financial fabric, the closing of the bourses and a world-wide financial cataclysm. For a time, at least, a condition of well nigh general insolvency was threatened.

"Britain's command of the seas was undoubtedly the chief factor in bringing a recovery of confidence, but great credit is due to the government and their able financial advisers for their bold and statesmanlike views of the situation and their prompt action in meeting the crisis, as well as to the Bank of England for the courage and activity with which the plans of the government were carried out."

Situation in Canada

After giving an exceedingly instructive review of the world position, Mr. Meredith said of Canada that agriculture was prosperous, but a general suspension of new undertakings is apparent. At the same time he thought that as regards unemployment our position will compare favorably with that of other countries.

Mr. Meredith pointed out that fortunately it has not been necessary for Canada to resort to a moratorium and closed his remarks in the following hopeful vein:

"War and other adverse conditions are bound to retard our progress. A period of rest and recuperation may be expected, but the future depends to a great extent upon the spirit with which the people meet the changed conditions.

"Economy and prudence in the matter of expenditure, and an earnest effort to increase production of exportable articles, will in time usher in an era of active trade and renewed prosperity."

Stands Strain Well

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, after pointing out that the Bank of Montreal was 97 years old, spoke of the great stability of the institution and later reviewed Canadian conditions as a whole and by each province.

Speaking of the war's effects he said in part:

"The outstanding result has been the instantaneous stoppage of the supply of British capital to which we had become so accustomed that sight was too frequently lost of its importance as a factor in the development of the Dominion.

"Money from this source flowed to us in such increasing volume that during a considerable ante bellum period it amounted in round figures to at least $25,000,000 per month. Canadian public borrowings from the London money market for the seven months ending 31st July were $17,000,000. Since the outbreak of the war the inflow of such capital has ceased."

Our Own Resources

How to face the loss of this money and continue to expand were serious problems. Sir Frederick said we were now getting a little money from the States, and added:

"It is obvious to everyone that we are cast upon our own resources, that we are on trial, and that our future development will depend in no small measure upon the conditions in which we emerge from this trying ordeal.

"The longer the duration of the war, the more will the colonial props of the empire, including Canada, suffer, but good will come out of evil, for our energies will be turned to the development of our great natural wealth particularly our vast agricultural resources and we can then look forward with confidence to eventually emerging from present conditions a wiser people with our affairs on a healthier, more normal and sounder basis."

Big Gain in Assets

The Bank of Montreal, itself, came through the trying year with flying colors and its total assets aer now $259,400,000 compared with $244,700,000 a year ago. An interesting feature of the statement is the fact that deposits are considerably higher than they were last year. Deposits bearing interest are now $154,500,000, an increase of $10,000,000, while non-interest bearing deposits are $42,600,000, a loss of $3,000,000. This shows a net gain of $7,000,000.

The bank's profits for the year were $2,496,000, compared with $2,648,000 a year ago. While this is a small falling off it is insignificant compared with the fine results achieved in fortifying the bank's position.

A Big Surplus

It is noticed that the bank loaned the Dominion government $5,000,000 during the year and also loaned over $9,000,000 to cities, towns and school districts to help them over a period that made the raising of money through debenture issues exceedingly difficult.

Another interesting item is the fact that the bank gave the Canadian Patriotic Fund $100,000.

After making the usual liberal allowances the bank carries forward into next year $1,232,000 compared with $1,046,000 the year previous.

Bank Men at Front

Not the least interesting statement made at the meeting came in a reply Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor made to a motion of thanks to the staff. He said:

"We have on active service 162 fine athletic young men, the best in the land, and double that number would gladly go to the front could they be spared, and meanwhile hundreds more of those on our nominal roll are drilling. Those with the colors will surely be a credit to Canada and this bank, and may I add that those who remain behind are foregoing their holidays and doing the extra work devolving upon them cheerfully and ungrudgingly."

The Prophets Do Not Agree

Opinions of Experts Differ Widely as to Probable Duration of War in Europe

War prophets are as numerous as weather prophets, if not more so. And they are quite as diverse in their views as the gentlemen who tell us, with such cocksureness in each case, just what kind of a winter we are to experience. Those facts, which they may add interest to speculation on the subject, are of no material assistance in reaching a satisfactory conclusion. The reader of these forecasts is left at the end quite as much in doubt as at the beginning.

A glance over some of the statements with reference to the probable duration of the Old World conflict must inevitably impress one with the amazing differences of opinion on the part of those who may be called experts in military and political matters. Thus a general of years and discretion, high in the confidence of his government and holding a prominent position on the French general staff, has said that the war will come to an end within three months, "not by force of arms, but by force of hunger, together with exhaustion of other means of carrying on the war." These utterances appear in the Paris Gaulois. Seemingly as a direct offset, the Berlin Kolnische Zeitung puts forth a statement showing the resources of Germany and Austria and asserting that the two countries can if necessary put in the field a fresh army of 18,000,000.

From other quarters come various estimates as to the length of the war and the condition of the belligerents. The Russki Invalid, organ of the Russian ministry of war, believes operations against Austria will be successful before the winter sets in, but admits that the campaign against Germany is a more serious matter and may not be brought to a successful conclusion before "early summer." Germans, as a whole, appear to be more cautious or more reticent than some others, yet they are not wanting in suggestions on the subject. The King of Bavaria, whose troops compose an important part of the German force, in addressing some cadets at Munich told them "the war will last a long time, but we shall not rest until the enemy is beaten off the battle field and we have secured a peace that will protect us against attack for a long time to come." This, if accurately representing German spirit, does not indicate an early return of peace.

Field Marshal Evettovich, of the Austrian army, quoted in the Massagero, of Rome, has said: "Next spring England can put another army into the field, and in the summer and fall other belligerents can collect fresh forces, but in 1916 no more can possibly be raised. The entrance of neutral nations into the conflict will rather prolong than shorten the war." So this experienced soldier can see no end to the struggle until 1916, when all hands will be so exhausted that thy cannot continue the fighting.

This idea conforms closely to that of a French officer, name not given but mentioned as one of the most distinguished commanders, who is reported by the London Mail as saying the Germans cannot be driven beyond the Rhine before February, 1916, and peace will not be concluded before 1917. The London Standard issues this warning: "The foolish talk of the war being practically ended and the Germans already hopelessly beaten is unworthy of brave and intelligent people and should be severely discountenanced. Germany is still (unfortunately for the world) possessed of the most formidable war machine that has ever existed."

In addition to these predictions and comments there are many others of widely varying tenor, some forecasting an early peace and others placing the end of the conflict in the indefinite and more or less remote future; and there is equal diversity as to the terms upon which agreement will be reached. Summed up, it appears that the shrewdest of observers is actually "all at sea" as to the time when the great conflict shall terminate.—Troy Times.

Sample of German Inhumanity

A valued correspondent in England tells us of an instance of German inhumanity actually witnessed by a Dutch newspaperman.

Three captured British soldiers, mere lads, not long from the soccer football fields, were lying on the floor of a railway brake van, dying from bayonet wounds, inflicted by their captors.

Some three hundred German infantrymen had just received their soup. The lads had not been fed since their capture two days before. The Kaiser's men kept up a constant stream of abuse of the English prisoners, and several of them again and again pushed their soup under the noses of the starving, dying men, crying out "Do you want dinner, pigs?"

In all that company there was not one man of sufficiently compassionate or even decent feeling to minister to the dying boys in any way.

German culture is certainly an amazing thing, as it has exhibited itself in the present war!

You'll have some explaining to do when you get home, won't you?

No, replied the member of Congress. I'm not going to explain. I'm going to let my constituents argue matters out among themselves, and then take the side that seems to have the most advocates.—Washington Star.

What sort of a fellow is he?
A trouble maker.
He seems peaceable enough.
I know; but he's the sort of a blundering chap that denies all the lies you've told your wife.

Wood—That was a peach of a looking dame you had at Busty's the other night. She has awfully good taste.
Dood—Yes, the bill proved that.

WORMS

"Worry," that's what's the matter of 'em. Stomach and intestinal worms. Nearly as bad as distemper. Cost you too much to feed 'em. Look bad—are bad. Don't physic 'em to death. Spohn's Compound will remove the worms, improve the appetite, and tone 'em up all round, and don't "physic." Acts on glands and blood. Full directions with each bottle, and sold by all druggists.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists. Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

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Should You Die Suddenly?
Keep the Roof Over the Children's heads by a Policy in
THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OFFICES: Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Vancouver, Calgary, Regina. Agents Wanted.

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WITH a Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater in the house you are safeguarded when accidents happen to your heating system. Cold snaps have no terror for you, either—for the Perfection supplies just the extra heat needed to make bedroom, bathroom and sitting room warm and comfortable.

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Winnipeg Calgary Regina Montreal Quebec Halifax
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No Birds on Battlefields

One of the war correspondents has noted the complete absence of birds from the battlefields of Northern France and the consequent profusion of spiders and other cognate crawling things. Birds always desert scenes of heavy gunfire; and, what is more, they often do not return for many years. All birds left the theatre of war in South Africa, and it is only now—fourteen years later—that they are returning. Meanwhile South Africa has suffered from a vexatious plague of ground insects—"tecks" as they call them over there. It is not supposed that the African birds left the country, but that they merely retired to some remote and peaceful part of the veldt.—London Chronicle.

Didn't Know When He Had Enough

Mr. Naggs was late in arriving for his supper.

Well, what kept you so late? demanded Mrs. Naggs, her war signal displayed.

I—I stopped to read the bulletins, faltered Mr. Nagg.

The bulletins! What was on the bulletins?

Why, all about the fighting—

Fighting, fighting! with fine scorn, don't you get enough fighting I do,

Why, yes, my dear, I guess I do, he responded meekly.—Springfield Union.

What have you there, son?
Ten beans.
Beans? Do you mean dollars?
Yep.
Why don't you call money by its right name?
Ain't beans a good enough name for money?
Not for you. You never plant any.

Fred—My dear Dora, let this thought console you for your lover's death. Remember that other and better men that he have gone the same way.

Bereaved One—They haven't all gone, have they?

WE NEED TO LIVE

We need to live—for life is more
Than eating, drinking, wearing,
Than seeking pleasures door to door,
And hither, thither faring.
By artificial dress and speech
We teach the world to doubt us,
And cry for riches out of reach,
While joy lies all about us.

We need to live—for life is more
Than drinking, wearing, eating,
The outer mortal striving for,
The inner mortal cheating.
The tinsel things of life we clutch,
While skies are blue above us,
While here beside us at our touch
Are those who long to love us.
—Douglas Malloch, in American Lumberman.

I was cured of Rheumatic Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Halifax. ANDREW KING.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
LT.-COL. C. CREWE READ.
Sussex.

I was cured of Acute Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Markham, Ont. C. S. BILLING.
Lakefield, Que., Oct. 9, 1907.

Covering the Case

Judge Gunday, of Atchison, tell this lawyer story:

An Irish lawyer was attorney for a man charged with murder. Addressing the judge, the attorney said:

"Your honor, I shall first absolutely prove to the jury that the prisoner could not have committed the crime with which he is charged. If that does not convince the jury, I shall show he was insane when he committed it. If that fails, I shall prove an alibi."—Kansas City Journal.

STIFF, ENLARGED JOINTS LIMBER UP!
EVERY TRACE OF RHEUMATISM GOES!

Even Chronic Bedridden Cases are Quickly Cured

Rub on Magic "Nerviline"

Nothing on earth can beat good old "Nerviline" when it comes to curing rheumatism.

The blessed relief you get from Nerviline comes mighty quick, and you don't have to wait a month for some sign of improvement.

You see Nerviline is a direct application; it is rubbed right into the sore joint, thoroughly rubbed over the twitching muscle that perhaps for years has kept you on the jump. In this way you get to the real source of the trouble. After you have used Nerviline just once you'll say it's amazing, a marvel, a perfect wonder of efficacy.

Just think of it, five times stronger and more penetrating than any other known liniment. Soothing, healing, full of pain destroying power, and yet it will never burn, blister or destroy the tender skin of even a child.

You've never yet tried anything half so good as Nerviline for any sort of pain. It does cure rheumatism, but that's not all. Just test it out for lame back or lumbago. Gee, what a right fine cure it is for a bad cold, for chest tightness, even for neuralgia headache it is simply the finest ever.

For the home, for the hundred and one little ailments that constantly arise, whether earache, toothache, stiff neck, or some other muscular pain—Nerviline will always make you glad you've used it, and because it will cure you, keep handy on the shelf a 50c family size bottle; it keeps the doctor's bill small; trial size, 25c; all dealers, or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

GERMANY'S HAPLESS PLUNGE INTO A TRAGIC ADVENTURE

NOW REALIZE SERIOUS PLIGHT OF THE NATION

German Business Men and Financiers know that the War has Sapped the Nation's Prosperity, and Entertain no Delusions Regarding the Ultimate Outcome of the War

The Copenhagen correspondent of the London Times sends an interview with a distinguished banker of a neutral country, whose long standing business relations with Germany required him to spend seven weeks in that country recently.

"It would be a grave fallacy," the banker says, "to judge German affairs by the German newspapors of today. They must not only suppress what the government does not want printed, but are required to publish that, and that only which the government lays before them. Everything, for instance, tending to suggest that the rigors of war are slowly but surely undermining the national economic fabric is strictly contraband."

The banker's contact with German bankers and business men convinced him that they realize now that "Germany has been plunged into a tragic and pathetic adventure."

"Even the great industrialists of Rhineland-Westphalia, though many of their works are occupied in the production of war materials to a wholly unprecedented extent," he says, "are depressed and melancholy over the awful struggle into which Germany has been precipitated. They are men who cannot be deluded by official optimism and bluster. They are men accustomed to deal with facts.

"The general staff told the great captains of industry, who in Germany are a hardly less important factor in the conduct of a war than the staff itself, that the plan of campaign, reduced to essentials, was this. We shall smash France within three weeks, then wheel about and deliver Russia a knockout blow before she has had time to complete her mobilization. Belgium will offer only the resistance of sullenness. England will not come in at all. The German government had the positive assurance of leading Englishmen to that effect.

"Well, this hammer and tongs programme has not been successful. Cogs have slipped at numerous vital points. Belgium's resistance, to begin with, was more than sullen. England did come in. Paris was not occupied by Aug. 25, and Russia, far from being 'knocked out,' has not even reeled. Not a single one of the general staff's objectives has been attained. Checkmated in all directions, Germany has little but an enormous death roll to counterbalance the terrific effort the first few months of war have cost her.

"These are the immutable things which thinking business Germans see and know. They realize that, thanks to a very far seeing economic and financial organization, their trade and commerce have thus far, barring the annihilation of the German merchant marine, been dislocated perhaps to no greater extent than the trade and commerce of their enemies. They look across the Atlantic and see that even America, as could not be otherwise in a real world war, feels the blight of Europe and Asia's colossal blood letting. But what German industrial leaders also realize is that prolongation of the war into months and years must spell eventual ruin.

"I could see no signs that Germany, as yet, has actually felt the effect of her great adventure. But the cumulative effect of the conditions which war brings, especially now that intelligent Germans know it is to be a prolonged struggle, is measured at its full value. It is becoming increasingly plain to them that they cannot win.

"A military nation trained from the cradle up to believe in the might of numbers must, viewed merely from that standpoint, now see that the odds are overwhelmingly against them.

"Men like Ballin and Heineken, whose liners have been swept from the seas as if by some all devastating hurricane; people like the textile magnates of Westphalia and Saxony, whose looms are silent when no more American cotton can be imported; ironmasters like Krupp, Thyssen and Stinnes; electrical magnates like Rathenau and the Siemens-Schuckerts, who know what uninterrupted supplies of staple raw stuffs from abroad, such as copper and petroleum, mean; bankers like Von Gwinner and Furstenberg, who know the havoc which the financing of war and stoppage of exports work to German credits at home and abroad, these men are under no delusions as to what the war is doing and will do, the more it develops into a protracted, victoryless affair or mere give and take on three or four vast firing miles.

"They are immensely patriotic, all of them. They cannot truthfully be described as downhearted or hopeless. They are not grumbling. But neither can they be said to be even remotely cheerful over the ultimate prospect. The war has not yet sapped the prosperity of the zenith of which business Germany found itself three and a half months ago. But war has terribly jeopardized prosperity.

"A man cannot tarry long in Germany these days without having it borne in upon him with that ferocious fury all classes of the population hate England. England is blamed for the collapse of the genearl staff's grand plan of campaign. England is depicted as 'the one and only foe.' The 'great settlement' is to come with her.'

The U. S. Air Craft

Captain Bristol Calls For Large Appropriations For Aeronautics

Two hundred naval air craft—100 for active service and 100 to be held in reserve—are urgently needed by the U.S.A. navy in its plans for national defense, as outlined in resolutions of Captain Mark L. Bristol, chief of the aeronautical bureau of the navy department to the house naval committee.

Captain Bristol's resolutions are contained in a supplemental statement laid before the committee. Other testimony of Captain Bristol already has been made public.

It would require an appropriation of $2,200,000 to bring the aeronautical branch of the navy up to a proper standard of efficiency, Captain Bristol told the committee.

"The air navy of the U.S.," he said, "must consist of aeroplanes, semi-rigid airships—the destroyer, cruiser and battleship of the air respectively. The aeroplane will be used for scouting to discover the enemy's fleet, especially submarines and mines and to attack the dirigibles and aeroplanes of the enemy. It is the torpedo boat of the air against the airship cruisers and battleships. Having discovered the submarines and mines, it directs the air cruisers to attack these craft and to countermine and at the same time protects the cruisers from the enemy's aircraft. The air cruisers will as well, lay mines. The air battleships will meet the air craft of the enemy in battle, possibly will be used to drop aerial torpedoes on the surface ships of the enemy and be utilized overland for reconnaissance and dropping bombs.

"The uses to which air craft can be put in war will be better known after the European war. It seems that the air navy will be just an essential a part of the country's fighting forces as the battleships and submarines. The front of our fleet in action has become a vertical plane with submarines and mines beneath the surface, battleships and cruisers on the surface, air craft in the air. To be successful against any enemy the country must have command of the air the same as command of the sea.

"Any nation that has suitable air craft could detect submarines," he added. "The aeroplane can see submarines and mines very plainly and guide the dirigible to them which can descend close to the water and drop high explosives to counter mine the mines or destroy the submarines. We can pick up the mines at the usual depth, even follow the anchor line of the mine down to a considerable depth below the mine. The submarine, if it comes to the surface, would be attacked by surface craft. The submarine could remain deep only a limited time, but must come up and show the periscope to get its bearings. A bomb dropped upon it should not be arranged to explode until beneath the water. The periscope is often discovered by the wash it makes. One could see a submarine fifty to a hundred feet in clear weather."

Armored Trains Great Aid

Invaluable Assistanse From Armored Trains Commanded by British Naval Officers

A correspondent of the Times in Flanders says:

"The roads in Flanders are for the most part routes pavees. That is to say, one side of the road is paved with cobbles; the other side is a plain country road. As a rule these roads are lined by avenues of trees, but there are no hedges to protect them from the driving rain. On the paved way there is no room for two vehicles to pass. When two vehicles meet one must leave the route pavee and plunge into a sea of mud. Not a few heavy motor lorries carrying provisions to the front have sunk into it, nearly axle deep and immovable.

"In the fighting in Flanders the military forces of England, France and Belgium have had invaluable assistance from armored trains commanded by capable British naval officers and manned by expert British naval gunners and Belgian riflemen. These trains are ready at any moment to answer the call of the military authorities. They have responded to many such calls. Their mobility is limited to the rails on which they run, but over and over again they have come within range of German positions, and shelled them with telling effect.

"Their guns have more than once silenced a German battery which was proving troublesome to our troops. Their shrapnel has brought down five captive balloons which the enemy have employed for observation purposes. Two of them were brought down only recently. These trains are worked with the dash and courage which always distinguish our seamen, whether they fight on sea or land. They run under the fire of German guns almost with impunity. They are extremely mobile and difficult to hit. But it is dangerous work. Only recently the German guns found the range of one of these trains. One shell damaged the engine, happily without putting it out of action. One Belgian soldier was wounded.

Valuable German Prisoner

Were the practice of ransoming prisoners still in vogue, the Duke of Brunswick, who is reported to be in the hands of the French, would be a capture indeed.

Though his civil list is only $280,000 a year, the Duke's Brunswick estates are valued at $10,000,000. In addition, now that Prussia and Brunswick are reconciled since the marriage of the Duke to the Kaiser's daughter, he can count on a nice little windfall in the "Guelph Fund," which Bismarck confiscated or stole for Germany in 1866, when the Duke's grandfather, the King of Hanover, sided with Austria. It amounts to over $15,000,000.

And as the only son of the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Brunswick is heir to the former's fortune of $12,500,000.

Although Turkey opened hostilities against Russia by a naval bombardment, her sea strength is not at all formidable. Turkey has about four Dreadnoughts, three cruisers, and a number of old battleships of obsolete type. Recently Turkey strengthened her navy by the "purchase" of the fugitive German ships, the Goeben and the Breslau.

How Canada Gains

A Nobler Citizenship and Greater National Pride, Will be Result of the War

But it is not in this material sense we wish to be understood when we say that Canada will benefit by the war. A country that would become great must have something more than prosperity. It must have a strong impulse of patriotism. Patriotism is not everything, but it is much. It is one of the things of the spirit. The people that abound in it and are ready to make sacrifices for it are not at all events sunken in self indulgence or tamed to unmanly gentleness. Where there is robust citizenship and national pride civilization is certainly not in the dead ripe state.

The test of this war shows that Canada has not been spoiled by the good times it has had for half a generation. In the four months since the beginning of the war about 50,000 men have been prepared in the country for service abroad, and in a short time 108,000 of our men will be under arms. The response to the call of the empire has been magnificent. The men who have enlisted for the expeditionary force make up but a small part of the total number of those under training for defense

If before the war any serious observer found himself leaning to the opinion that the young men of Canada were given over to selfishness, frivolity, and the vanities of this wicked world, he must now beg their pardon. They are showing themselves fit for the great national inheritance and trust their fathers are handing on to them. Thousands of our young men have turned from promising careers to take a place in the ranks or to qualify for service as offic- [illegible] many of those who are now roughing it in camp left the lap of luxury to do so. In the course of a walk of a few miles in this city one will come upon many companies of young men undergoing drill. It is an inspiring sight. It appeals to what may be called the public affections in a man. It makes him proud of his country and of its gallant youth. Onlooking young men are soon drawn into the squads. They are impelled by their own admiration of the volunteers and by that of their bystanding elders. The influence of these knots of men under drill is of the highest value. It helps to make a comrade of many a thoughtless young spectator, and starts him to think Canadianly and imperially instead of altogether selfishly.

As our young men read the lists of the names of their splendid contemporaries who have given their lives for Britain on the battlefields of France and Belgium, as they look at the pictures of those true born sons of John Bull, they are moved by the right feelings and in the true spirit of generous youth they too, desire to serve. Temporarily, Canada has had to give up some of her prosperity, but she is gaining what will make her far richer, what will enable her to stand prosperity and withstand its corrupting tendencies, she is gaining in high resolve. Hereafter the citizen will be less than ever for himself alone and more than ever for the state.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Supplies are Running Short

Germans Are Adjuged to be Careful of Food

Although unceasing assurances are sent to the outside world that Germany's food supply is not and cannot be imperilled by the war, the Prussian ministry of commerce and trade has prepared a remarkable public proclamation adjuging the nation to practice Spartan economy in the preparation and use of edibles.

Governors of provinces have been directed to display the proclamation in the most conspicuous manner possible, including posting it on billboards, in railway stations, waiting rooms, the various law courts, state insurance offices, soup kitchens, schools, workmen's quarters in factories and mills, and intelligence offices, in short, everywhere where there is large traffic of persons.

The proclamation, which has the caption "Germany is Standing Against a World of Enemies, Who Would Destroy Her," reads:

"They will not succeed in defeating our glorious troops, but they wish to starve us out, like a besieged fortress. They will also fail in that, because we have enough breadstuffs in the country to nourish our population until the next harvest; but nothing must be wasted.

"Two—Breadstuffs must not be used as fodder.

"Three—Therefore, be economical with bread, that the hopes of our foes be confounded.

"Four—Respect the daily bread. Then thou wilt have it always may the war last ever so long.

"Teach these maxims also to thy children.

"Sixth—Do not despise even a single piece of bread because it is no longer fresh.

"Seventh—Do not cut off a slice more than thou wishest to eat. Think always of our soldiers in the field, who, often in some far off exposed position, would rejoice to have the bread which thou wastest.

"Eighth—Eat war bread (Kriegsbrod). It is recognizable by the letter 'K.' It satisfies and nourishes as thoroughly as any other kind. If all eat it we do not need to be anxious as to whether we shall always have bread.

"Ninth—Whoever first peels potatoes before cooking them wastes much. Therefore cook potatoes with the jackets on. Thou savest thereby.

"Tenth—Leavings of potatoes, meat, vegetables, etc., which thou canst not use, throw not away; but collect them as food for cattle. Such leavings will gladly be called for by the farmers

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Peals of laughter came from the president's room as the secretary stepped out.

Mr. Green is too busy to see you at present, said the secretary politely.

I'm sorry, said the man who called on business. Will you go back and tell Mr. Green that I've got two stories just as good as the one he's heard, if he'll let me in to tell them?

First Father—What? Your son is an undertaker! Why, I thought you said he was a doctor.

Second Father—No; I said that he followed the medical profession.—Harvard Lampoon.

PATHETIC PILGRIMAGES OF THE MANY REFUGEES FROM BELGIUM

BELGIANS THRONG STREETS OF ENGLISH TOWNS

Driven from their Homes in Belgium, Women and Children have Sought a Haven of Refuge in England—Noble Work Among Unfortunate People

Robert Hichens, relates the following about the Belgian women and children made destitute by the war:

"They all tell the same story. Women and children have suffered, and are suffering through this war more than they have suffered before in our time. Too much cannot be done for them. It will be difficult, or impossible, to do enough.

"Immediately after the fall of Antwerp, I was at Folkestone. It was like a foreign town. The streets were thronged with wandering fugitives—whole families, old women with thin shawls wrapped around them, little girls with white faces, and wide eyes that had seen things no children should see, tiny things just able to toddle, babies of a few months old, and some just born. Many of these people had lived at Liege. From there they had fled to Brussels, from Brussels to Antwerp, and finally from Antwerp to England.

"One woman with whom I talked had a baby with her, four months old, who had made this tragic pilgrimage pursued by the roar of German guns. The father? The woman did not know where the father was. The house that had been home? She thought it was burned down. Now mother and baby were in England, and mother was just wondering what would happen to them. She made no complaint. After telling me her story, she simply said, 'I have come here. One hopes to be safer here.'

"There are thousands of such women as this, homeless, destitute, in ignorance of the fate of those dearest to them.

"I met a young Belgian in Canterbury. She was married to an officer in command of a district in the Congo. They came to Belgium on a six months' holiday. Scarcely had they arrived when war broke out. When I met this lady her husband was fighting at Namur. Soon afterwards he was badly wounded. They conveyed him to a hospital at Antwerp, and his wife hurried there to see him. She arrived to find him dying, and Antwerp being bombarded by the German army. He died just as the city fell. The young widow fled, succeeded in reaching England, and is now lodging in Faversham, a small country town near Canterbury, waiting for what:

"An old peasant woman, whom I met in a camp of seventy refugees, among the hop gardens of Kent, said to me, 'but my dear Monsieur, Belgium no longer exists.' She was from Namur, where she had passed her whole life. Her little home had been razed to the ground. 'When I left it for the last time, monsieur, I walked among the dead bodies,' she said, staring at me with her light blue eyes which seemed always asking some question.

"In a money changer's shop at Folkestone, I encountered a very old lady, dressed in black, with snow-white hair. As she spoke scarcely any English, I helped her to do her business, the changing of a tiny sum of money which was all she had been able to bring with her when she fled before the advancing hosts. She had one possession with her in Folkestone. She told me that she had been spending the evening of her days in her home on the outskirts of Antwerp 'with my beautiful pictures. Ah, monsieur, I had some very beautiful pictures. When the Germans were coming, I cut the best Ruebens, a real Rubens, monsieur, out of its frame, and fled with it. I have it here in a little room they have given me in Folkestone.' This old lady is rich in comparison with many of the fugitives.

"There are thousands who have nothing except the clothes they are wearing. In Folkestone I saw many almost starving people being fed with milk and bread at the reception offices where several English women and men have been doing their best for them, where Madame Gody herself, a Belgian refugee, has for many weeks been working all day and often during the night, trying to find temporary homes for them, and to alleviate their sufferings.

"English friends of mine have just returned from Paris. They say Americans there, headed by their splendid ambassador, 'an angel if ever there was one,' as an English woman, a hospital worker, described him to me—Americans there are doing a work of mercy which cannot be overestimated."

The Problem of Feeding

Germany Does Not Produce Sufficient Food For Her Population Even in Times of Peace

A correspondent wants to know what Germany will do for food if she cannot get nitrates from Chili. The question might best be referred to the German newspapers. But as Chilian nitrates are used in the manufacture of gunpowder, it is to be presumed that people preparing for war will provide themselves with all necessary warlike stores. The problem does, however, admit of some ugly possibilities.

Germany has to feed a population approximately 65 per cent. that of the United States. Comparing her area with Texas, two states equal to New York and Maryland could be carved out of Texas and the state would still be as large as the German empire. It is by no means a land flowing with milk and honey. Yet, from the very necessity of the case, Germany is now producing yields far greater than ours, and surpassed only by Denmark and England.

This is accomplished by intensive farming and liberal fertilization. Of the three elements of plant food which must be returned to the earth year by year, Germany produces one, and that is potash. Of the other two she imports 365,000 tons of phosphate from the United States every year, and about $26,000,000 worth of nitrates from Chili. There is an unlimited supply of the latter in the atmosphere, and where power is cheap it is feasible to "fix" or combine it for agricultural use.

But with all their efforts it has not been possible for such a limited area to feed the population. Statistics issued by the department of agriculture are to the effect that Germany now produces 82 per cent. of her grain requirements; about 92 per cent. of meat and dairy roducts; 67 of poultry; 48 of fruits, and nearly all of her vegetables. This is under peace conditions.

Women, children, and old men, no matter how willing, cannot make up the lack of of able bodied men in the fields. War must have an effect upon the supply of live stock also, for soldiers in the field cannot be fed on wind. Blockading nitrates and commerical fertilizers must have an important effect upon the production of food, which cannot be made up by their utilization of sewage waste.

Perhaps the general staff has provided for this. Certainly, if the food supply is cut off, the magnificent "fighting machine" becomes like a Mallett-compound engine without fuel—powerful but useless, especially when it is off the track.

The army and the people must be fed. But how?—Wall Street Journal.

Germans Shy on Shells

According to the Paris Temps, a German document has been found in a village in the department of Aisne recommending that economy be used in the use of projectiles for the artillery. The reason for this recommendation, it is stated, is that the German ammunition factories even when working at full force, are unable to supply indefinite amounts of ammunition for the army.

Kris—Why don't you give up wearin glasses? You'd look better.

Kros—Yes; but I wouldn't see as well.

Visitor—I've seen that man standing against that store for the past hour. Who is he—the constable?

Native—Naw; he be the banker, an' he's got a lien agin that property.

First White Men to Land

Belcher Islands, Little Known, Visited by Explorers

The Belcher Islands, a group some eighty miles off the southeast coast of Hudson Bay, long charted but little known, were visited in September last by an exploring party on the Newfoundland schooner Laddie. Although the islands were sighted by Captain Cook 150 years ago, and by other explorers since, it is declared that the members of the Laddie expedition were the first white men to land there. The islands, which lie in latitude 56 north, were found to be in a somewhat different position and in greater numbers than marked on the latest charts. In its fifteen days' exploration of the group the party found it to be barren, but abounding in wild life, including foxes, Arctic hares and geese.

The Laddie left St. John on July 15 last with supplies for Messrs. Fillers and Leduc, who went north in 1913 on an expedition for the Canadian Northern Railway. One of their chief objects was to endeavor to locate coal beds in some parts of the Hudson Bay region which could be utilized in connection with the railway now being projected to run from Lepas, Manitoba, to Port Nelson, on the south coast of the bay.

The Laddie, running north along the Labrador coast, and working her way through Hudson Strait, found the explorers on August 19 at Madjuak Bay, on the south coast of the Great Basin Island. The ice in the two Newfoundlanders. The ice in the bay had broken up only two days previously.

The four men boarded the Laddie, which proceeded to Cape Dorset, on the south coast of Fox Land, then crossed Hudson Strait to Eric harbor, made her way down the bay past the Ottawa Islands to the Blencher Islands.

The Laddie then went south to Moose Factory, a Hudson Bay Company post on James Bay, to tie up for the winter. Two men stayed with the schooner, and the rest of the crew returned on a Hudson Bay steamer.

Turk a Good Soldier

His Unpreparedness Responsible For Poor Showing He Made in War Against Balkan States

As a result of the showing made by Turkey in the late Balkan war the impression has been created that her army is composed of poor material and that her presence in the present hostilities will be of little moment. That this is a mistaken idea is the opinion of a military expert who writes on the military resources of Turkey in the fourth war issue of the Scientific American of December 5.

The Turk, when properly officered, is a redoubtable fighter, and this in spite of his overwhelming defeats in the Balkan war, for in that struggle he was taken unawares and the leadership was poor. Under German guidance at headquarters and German control in the field he will undoubtedly give a good account of himself in the present war, in which his chief handicap will be his numerical inferiority to his Russian enemy. For it is the opinion of the best informed military men in this country that if the Stamboul government places 500,000 well-equipped regular troops in the field, that figure will represent its maximum effort.

I wonder why so few people get at the top?

Possibly because there is no elevator to take them up.

Unfortunately for the Crown Prince

Imperialistic Thought of Germany Was For a War of Aggression

Germany's justification in the war, Germany's right to say that the war was forced upon her, does not rest, in the crown prince's mind, upon any details of the events of four months ago. What he talks of is the iron ring; "we foresaw, and as far as possible forestalled, the attempt to crush us within this ring." It happens that, in the July number of the leading Austrian magazine, the Oesterreichische Rundschau, the principal article was upon the crown prince as the exponent of German imperialism. Here we find his well known glorification of war, his proud consciousness of the martial tradition of his race, his conviction that only by the maintenance of that tradition can Germany remain a great and noble nation. But not a word about any danger that the German people may be crushed, or their institutions destroyed. Not defense against a foe threatening her life, but quite a different motif runs through all his exaltation of preparedness for war and of joy in battle. "The German empire," he said in a famous outgiving a few years ago, "has more than any other of the peoples of our old earth, the sacred duty to maintain her army and her navy always at the highest point of readiness to strike. Only so, relying on our good sword, can we obtain the place in the sun which is our due, but is not voluntarily conceded to us." Expansion, not self preservation, was then the sufficient ground for Germany's readiness to fight; and nothing could be plainer from the whole tenor of the crown prince's thought, as shown in the Rundschau's approving article, than that he and his fellow imperialists looked upon war as not only the natural, but the desirable means of giving expression to the nation's aspirations.—New York Evening Post.

Floated on Gasoline Cans

The astonishing large percentage of the officers and crew rescued from the the cruiser Hermes after the ship was torpedoed in Dover Straits appears to have been due to a most ingenious idea thought of by someone who evidently retained his presence of mind in the face of death. A supply of the life saving pneumatic collars ordered by the Admiralty had been expected, but the Hermes had to put to sea before these were received.

When the vessel was torpedoed no assistance was at hand. She was settling down and a great disaster threatened, when someone thought of petrol tins, of which 400 were on board. The order was promptly given to empty the tins and screw down the stoppers and on these tins scores of men who must otherwise have been drowned kept afloat until help arrived.

Miss Parvenu—I was almost sorry, ma, that you spoke so rudely to that poor Mrs. Willis.

Mamma—Well, my dear, pray where is the satisfaction of being in the best society if you cannot snub those who are out of it?

History of the Cossacks

Have Been Drawn From Many Parts of the Vast Russian Empire

The Cossacks of the Russian army have as a force always impressed themselves on the imagination of the world. Their true name is Kazak, a word which may be freely translated "freebooter," or adventurer. The original Cossacks, says "E.T." in the Sphere, were the floating population, chiefly freebooters, which lay between the Osmanli empire on the one hand and Russia and Poland on the other. Mostly nominal Greek Christians, they subsisted partly by agriculture, but mainly my raids upon the Tartars and Turks. Naturally they were at times as dangerous to friend as to foe. In the middle of the seventeenth century the Cossacks of the Dnieper and Little Russia, under the Ataman (headman) Bogdan Khmelnitzki, transferred their allegiance from Poland to Russia on account of oppression by the former—an event which was the beginning of the end for Poland. The Cossacks of the Don were already attached to Russia, and it was largely owing to their restless activity that Russia occupied vast and trackless Siberia at an early epoch. The legendary hero of the conquest of Siberia (Yermak Timofelevich) was a Cossack chief. As Russia advanced her borders she created further Cossack forces out of the people whom she absorbed. Their essential characteristics was that that they are (or were) a militia of yeomen riding their own horses and equipped at their own expense. It is possible that some so-called Cossack regiments are now practically regulars. Owing to the wide extent of the empire they are now of many races. There are Don Cossacks, Cossacks of the Ural, of the Caucasus, of Siberia, etc. Many of the Asiatic regiments are pure Mongols, and Mongol lineaments are plainly to be discerned in the features of many even of the ordinary Cossack troopers. The Don and Dnieper Cossacks are mostly Slavs.

Never Got Through Beresford Book

During the Boxer rebellion in China one of the missionaries was reading Lord Charles Beresford's book on The Break Up of China while the bullets of the Boxers were raining round.

He had not gone very far into the volume when the pages wooed him to sleep. The book lay beside him on the pillow. Bif-f-f! came a Mannlicher bullet through the window, in a bee line for the man's head, but Lord Charles' book lay in the bee line. The bullet stuck in the book, but failed to penetrate it.

The missionary jumped up, gave thanks for his escape, packed up the book ready for the first parcel post, and addressed to Lord Charles Beresford with a polite note. He said: "My lord, I think it only right to send you this copy of your excellent book * * * as neither myself nor the Boxers' bullets can get through it."

Jess—I understand Flossy Flingfoot has quit her position in Mr. Scadheap's office.

Tess—Yes, she left him yesterday.

Jess—Too much work?

Tess—No; but there wasn't a looking glass or a clock in the place.—Youngstown Telegram.

Loma News

At the annual meeting of the Sunday School, which was held on January 3rd, Mr. I. Terbergh was elected superintendent. Upon the [illegible] of Charles Steiner to have his name voted upon again for the treasurer's position, which office he had faithfully held for several years, his wife was chosen in his place. The secretary treasurer's report showed the finances of the school to be in a good condition. Not only have the current expenses for literature, etc., been promptly met, but generous contributions had been made to the Belgian relief fund and to missions.

The annual meeting of the School district was held on January 15th and attended by a larger number of ratepayers than usual, although the number was far from what is to be expected of a district alive to its school interests and problems. Upon the retirement from the Board of Trustees of Charles Steiner, who had served two terms, his father, Emil Steiner was elected in his place.

The district is to be congratulated upon the willingness of Mr. Steiner, sr., to take his place. He is one of the two largest tax payers in the district and has always been among the few who have taken interest enough in school matters to attend annual meetings. The financial condition of the district was reported good. As Mr Wm. McDonald would not serve again as secretary-treasurer, Mr. I. Terbergh was elected for the ensuing year

The Belgian Relief Fund is growing. Mr. A. H. Tharle recently sent in about $100 collected in the Buffalo Hill School district The May View district has also done well, although the money, owing to the illness of Mr. Fulton, has not yet been paid to our local treasurer. While the aim of the personal canvass was to increase the Patriotic Fund, Belgian Relief seems to make the strong appeal

R. W. White wears the smile that won't come off nowadays. He is the father of a daughter. Mrs. White and the baby were expected home from the Calgary hospital on the 20th.

Several of our citizens are intending to attend the Short Course Agricultural School at Blackie, which begins on the 25th.

The splendid home of Mr. Henry Ernst was the scene of much gaiety on the evening of the 21st, when he gave a large dance.

Mr. Walter Sharpe and Clyde are spending the winter on their homesteads in the Buffalo Hills, serving their time.

Cattle Rustling Case Up

The trial of the cattle rustlers from the district around Gleichen commenced on Friday last at Calgary. Several witnesses were examined as to the identity of the hides, and one of the witnesses, Charles Baker, identified three of them as having belonged to cattle he sold to the Horse Track Ranch company.

This witness came came under a severe cross-examination from Mr. A. A. McGillivray for the defence, as to how he was able to tell these cattle, when alive, from any others, as the witness swore it was their individuality that enabled him to be positive of them. When pressed, the witness would not swear positively that he could pick them out anywhere else than in his own particular part of the country.

Mr. John Reid was also examined as to the identity of the hides and he was sent to the basement to examine the exhibits which he identified as the ones he found at the shack on the Fowler ranch. While he was sure that the hides were the ones he saw in December, he admitted on cross examination that he knew nothing at all to connect the accused with these particular hides.

James Wilson, recorder of brands, was examined as to the records in the books of the various cattle brands which appear on the hides figuring in the case.

One of the chief witnesses in the case was Geo. Cassidy, a nephew of James McKeage, the man implicated with Donovan in the alleged theft of the cattle. He swore that he saw Denis Donovan slaughtering cows one day that corresponded to the animals subsequently found to be missing from a neighboring ranch.

James Short, K.C., is prosecuting. The crown has somewhere about twenty witnesses, and the defence will have somewhere about the same number.

Dates for Buying Remounts

The remount commission has fixed dates for purchasing horses at Alberta points that extend into the middle of February.

The purchasing in Southern Alberta is proceeding under the direction of L. S Manzer of Medicine Hat, with Blythe as veterinary Lieut. Reynolds states that the purchasing committee for the Edmonton and Calgary districts have not yet been appointed, but that in any case the first meetings in these two districts namely at Okotoks and Calgary and at Edmonton, will be attended by Captain J. J. Fry, C.V C., the assistant commissioner. Captain Fry has ably performed this work in all the other districts from Winnipeg to Victoria and his presence and advice, it is stated, will thus enable the commission to secure uniformity in the standard of horses purchased, and will also enable the committee to start off their work on the right lines.

Showing the anxiety of the commission to assist the farmers, it is also stated that cheques are given to owners on the day of their purchase, and these can be cashed locally without any deduction.

The commission is also determined to gather together as good a class of horses for European service as it is possible to get.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA

"F" District—Irvine, Jan. 18th; Walsh, Jan. 19th; Carlstadt, Jan. 21st; Brooks, Jan. 22nd; Medicine Hat, Jan. 23rd; Eagle Butte, Jan. 26th; Bow Island, Jan. 28th; Seven Persons, Jan. 29th; Cowley, Feb. 1st; Pincher Creek, Feb. 2nd and 3rd; Macleod, Feb. 4th; Lethbridge, Feb. 5th; Claresholm, Feb. 10th.

CENTRAL ALBERTA

"G" District—Okotoks, Feb. 13th; Calgary, Feb. 8th and 9th; Nanton, Feb. 11th; High River, Feb. 12th.

NORTHERN ALBERTA

"H" District—Edmonton, Feb. 10th and 11th; Wetaskiwin, Feb. 12th; Camrose, Feb. 13th.

Remount Specifications

Riding horses:—Age, 5 years to 9 years; Height, 15 hands to 15-3 hands; Weight, 1,100 lbs to 1,300 lbs.

Artillery horses:—Age, 5 years to 9 years; Height, 15 hands to 15-3 hands; Weight 1,100 lbs. to 1.3090 lbs.

Riding horses (not Ponies), geldings and mares (not in foal), in good flesh and condition; well broken and bitted; sound in action, wind, eyes, and servicably sound otherwise; strong, active, and sufficiently fast, must be free walkers; at least fair riding shoulders, strong quarters, and loins; roomy, well ribbed; good, clear, straight action; strong, flat, clean legs and feet, properly shaped and placed; quiet, without vice; teeth complete, well shaped, not tampered with; any colour except light grey or white.

Grounds for rejecting any horse, no matter what his other conformation may be: small, weak quarter; long, weak, bending pasterns; split up and leggy, or both; legs not being well placed; indication of weak constitution; very straight pasterns: small or uneven feet; vice of any kind; evidence of fistulous withers; evidence of any operation in the teeth; bad condition; parrot mouth or undershot; capped elbows; marks of whip or spur, not done under the eye of the inspector, or undue sweating, which will be taken as indicative of vice or bad manners; short docks; recently clipped horses; full white face.

Geheral requirements: all horses must be tested for wind by being galloped and punched; All riding horses must be ridden for paces; special attention must be paid to eyes and wind; the remount purchaser is the sole judge as to suitability.

Local and General News

Mr. A. G. Spooner was a Calgary visitor last week.

Miss Adams, of Champion, was one of the visitors to the skating carnival on Friday night last.

The Ladies Aid will meet at the home of Mrs. Trail on Thursday next, January 28th.

Mr. Peter Terry has been unfortunate enough to lose one of his horses during the past week. It slipped on the ice and injured itself. The horse was only acquired by Mr. Terry last spring.

43rd ANNUAL STATEMENT

BANK of HAMILTON

As submitted to the Shareholders at the Annual Meeting held at the Head Office of the Bank at Hamilton, Monday, January 18th, 1915.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Hon. John S. Hendrie, C.V.O., President. Cyrus A. Birge, Vice-President.
C. C. Dalton, Robert Hobson, C. H. Newton, Geo. Rutherford, J. Turnbull, W. A. Wood.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1913		$ 151,131.73
Profits for the year ended 30th November, 1914, after deducting charges of management, interest accrued on deposits, rebate on current discounts, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts		485,265.49
		$ 636,397.21
Appropriated as follows:		
Four quarterly dividends, in all 12%	$300,000.00	
Provision for Depreciation in Securities and for Contingencies	75,000.00	
Pension Fund	19,309.02	
Patriotic, Red Cross and Relief Funds	25,000.00	
		$479,309.02
Balance of Profits carried forward		$137,087.62

GENERAL STATEMENT

LIABILITIES

[illegible] the Public:			
[illegible] Bank in Circulation			$ 3,022,100.00
[illegible] bearing interest	$ 6,041,065.64		
[illegible] bearing interest, including interest accrued to [illegible] statement	28,482,822.27		
			34,523,827.91
[illegible] other Banks in Canada			4,632.18
[illegible] Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United [illegible] and Foreign Countries			308,592.62
Acceptances under Letters of Credit as per contra			87,801.76
			$ 37,846,954.47
To the Shareholders:			
Capital Stock paid in		$ 3,000,000.00	
Reserve Fund	$ 3,600,000.00		
Balance of Profits carried forward	137,087.62		
		$ 3,737,087.62	
Dividend No. 132, payable 1st December, 191		90,000.00	
Former Dividends unclaimed		240.50	
			$ 6,817,328.12
			$ 44,694,282.59

ASSETS

Current Coin	$ 667,892.03		
Dominion Government Notes	5,469,792.00		
		$ 6,137,684.03	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves		100,000.00	
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund		135,000.00	
Notes of other Banks		240,715.00	
Cheques on other Banks		1,480,053.20	
Balances due by other Banks in Canada		246,318.44	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		256,292.31	
		$ 8,656,591.98	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value		282,849.83	
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign, and Colonial Public Securities, other than Canadian		2,610,180.08	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value		471,067.66	
Call and Short loans (not exceeding thirty days) in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks		1,273,432.40	
			$ 13,304,058.87
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)		$ 28,319,806.67	
Real Estate other than Bank Premises		345,186.36	
Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for		167,417.08	
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off		2,092,380.51	
Other Assets not included in the foregoing		377,610.64	
			$ 31,302,394.26
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra			87,801.76
			$ 44,694,282.59

Hamilton, November 30th, 1914.

JOHN S. HENDRIE, President

J. P. BELL, General Manager

AUDITORS' REPORT. In accordance with the provisions of Sub-sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, we report to the Shareholders as follows: We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers at Head Office and with the certified returns from the Branches, and we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion the transactions which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

We have checked the Cash and verified the Securities of the Bank at the Chief Office and at several of the principal Branches during the current year, as well as on November 30th, 1914, and have found that they agreed with the entries in the books of the Bank with regard thereto; in our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

C. S. SCOTT,
E. S. READ, } Auditors,
Chartered Accountants.

ONE MINUTE PLEASE
To keep the Dinner Pail full and provide work for Canadians
Buy "MADE IN CANADA" Products

Mrs. Nelson was a visitor to Calgary on Thursday evening last.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Carson, Vulcan, on Thursday, January, 21st, a boy.

Mr. M. H. Kahler has re-commenced his weekly business visits to Champion. His office there is at the drug store.

Mr. W. G. Peterson is having a commodious barn erected on his place. The work is in the hands of Mr. W. F. Jennejohn.

Mr. R. L. Elves, who is at present staying at White Trail, Montana, is expected to return about the beinning of February.

Miss Olga Johnson, of Yetwood, has taken up her residence at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Lebow.

Among the local visitors to the United Farmers Convention held at Edmonton during the past week were Mr. S. Galbraith, of Armada, and Mr. H. Baden, of Hearnleigh.

After a period of almost spring like weather, Vulcan was favoured with something in the nature of a blizzard last week. The thermometer dropped considerably also, and the anticipations of those who wished for a break-up of the cold suffered postponment.

The hockey team hardly sustained their reputation at Okotoks on Wednesday evening last. This may be counted for by the absence of Mold in goal, and C. Galbraith.

The flashlight photos of the skating carnival taken by Mr. W. J. Morton, of tne Vulcan studio, are very good and those who were present should secure a photo as a momento of the occasion.

A resident of the Kinnondale district, who was in town on Thrusday last, reported that while he was walking the six miles between his house and the stage, rain fell. Meanwhile Vulcan was was enjoying a sort of blizzard.

By an unfortunate oversight the heading to the letter to the editor in the previous issue was omitted, and thus the letter lost much of its point. The heading was 'An Old People's Religion.'

Mr. Martin Peterson, who injured himself on Christmas Eve, and has since been staying at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jennejohn, was taken out to his home on Saturday last, being almost recovered from his fall.

The Local Improvement District, Council No. 158, held their first meeting since the elections, on Saturday afternoon last at the office of the secretary-treasurer, Mr. A. J. Flood.

Mr. L. Martin Lebow was taken to the Holy Cross Hospital, Calgary, on Saturday night and was operated on the following day and is doing well. He was accompanied by his brother, Mr. F. B. Lebow.

Mr. F. Lowes, of Calgary, was sued for $2,500 last week by a man name Burton. Burton alleged that he had been employed by Lowes to sell real estate in England at a salary of $10,000 per year, the agreement stating that he was to receive due notice before being discharged. Burton was discharged, he asserts, without the notice, and therefore claimed three months salary, $2,500. When the case was heard in the Supreme Court on Tuesday last, judgment was reserved.

CURLING SCHEDULE

The order of the curling schedule remains the same as heretofore, although the men on each rink have been altered. Below is the new schedule from January 24th to February 9th

Rink	Jan.-Feb.	Rink	Winners and Scores
Pentland	24	Spooner	
Lebow	25	Wolfe	
Reeves	26	Hall	
Pentland	27	Lebow	
Reeves	28	Spooner	
Wolfe	29	Hall	
Pentland	31	Reeves	
Spooner	1	Wolfe	
Lebow	2	Hall	
Lebow	3	Reeves	
Hall	4	Spooner	
Pentland	5	Wolfe	
Pentlard	7	Hall	
Lebow	8	Spooner	
Reeves	9	Wolfe	

Military Horses Wanted
For Canadian Government

...RIDING HORSES...
Age, 5 to 9 Years Height, 15 to 15.3 Hands
Weight, 1000 to 1150 Pounds

...ARTILLERY HORSES...
Age, 5 to 9 Years Height, 15 to 15.3 Hands
Weight, 1100 to 1300 Pounds

...COLORS...
BAYS, BROWNS, BLACKS, CHESTNUTS, BLUE ROANS, RED ROANS
No Light Greys or Whites

...REQUIREMENTS...
All horses must be in good condition, sound, of good confirmation, free from blemishes or vice, and broken to harness or saddle.

LIEUT.-COL. A. D. McRAE,
Chief Commissioner for Remounts for the West

HORSES WILL BE INSPECTED AT
Claresholm, Wednesday, Feb. 10th; Nanton, Thursday, Feb. 11th;
High River, Friday, Feb. 12th; Okotoks, Saturday, Feb. 13th.

By the PURCHASING OFFICER,
For the Canadian Government

This Happy Breed of Men

It is not in the part of the line where soft metal will serve that General French's troops are placed. They are called upon to fill gaps in which any but men of iron would melt away. It was so at Mons. It is so at Ypres. It is with great pride General French can say, and the British people learn, that "no more arduous task has ever been assigned to British soldiers, and in all their splendid history there is no instance of their having answered so magnificently to the desperate calls of necessity made upon them."